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SIXPENCE.

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GOATS AS THE PRICE OF A PRINCESS: A KIKUYU WARRIOR BUYING A WIFE FROM HER FATHER, A KING.

In this instance, the warrior paid for his wife in goats, and some of these are shown in the photograph. Kikuyu, it may be noted, is in British East Africa, about a hundred and thirty miles east of Lake Victoria Nyanza.—[PHOTOGRAPH BY UNDERWOOD AND UNDERWOOD.]



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## THE NEW CHINESE ARMY: AND ITS RECENT GRAND MANOEUVRES.

(See Illustrations on Later Pages.)

CHINA, thoroughly impressed by the signal success obtained by her easterly neighbour, Japan, over Russia's forces in Manchuria, and gradually awakening to the fact that it is imperative for her to emulate this example, has, as the result of her efforts, in a couple of years' time accomplished a remarkable piece of military reform.

Side by side with the ultra-modern forces which have been called into being—and which are called Lou-Kioux—some of the older formations are still retained—i.e., the Manchu Army of the Eight Banners and the Chinese Army of the Green Standard. The executive at its head—the War Ministry—is placed under the control of a President, assisted by two Vice-presidents. It comprises ten directions or departments, and each province contains a corresponding military district under the authority of the ruling Viceroy or Governor, aided by the military mandarins.

The new force will consist of thirty-seven divisions, subdivided into 444 battalions of infantry, 111 squadrons of cavalry, 380 batteries of artillery, 37 battalions of engineers, and 37 battalions of army train. Out of this paper effective, however, barely half the numbers exist at the present moment, but in all probability its completion will be effected in 1912. By that time the army will number 14,000 officers and 380,000 men; and in 1920 it will reach a grand total of 1,200,000 men.

The recruiting system adopted for this army is based, for each province, on the territorial principle. A preparatory military college exists for the officers in each province. In addition to these there are four colleges—in Peking, Nankin, Ou-Tchang, and Singan-Fu. After completing their studies in these establishments, the pupils are transferred to the Imperial College for Officers in Peking.

The total number of the officer-pupils at the present moment is 7000. The instructors are nearly all of them Chinese: there are only twenty Japanese and five Germans amongst them. The men are armed with the Mauser rifle; the artillery (mountain and field) with Schneider guns and Krupp machine-guns. The officer-pupils, in being taught according to modern methods, have shown their aptitude in assimilating the principles of modern tactics and strategy.

They know how to appreciate the advantages of European science and its innovations—the telephone, telegraph, balloon for signalling, and even wireless telegraphy. The Chinese army, as constituted at the present day, has revealed itself as a force which is by no means a negligible quantity.

At the recent grand manoeuvres the following officers were in command: the Chief of Staff was Fong-kow-Tchang; the Second-in-Command, Hah-Han-Chang; Commander of Southern Army, Eleventh Division, Tchang-Piao; and Commander Northern Army, Ninth Division, Hsu-The-Chang. Each unit comprised: Four regiments of infantry, a section of mountain artillery, a squadron of cavalry, a battalion of engineers, and all the service branches of the division—i.e., field-hospital, aërostatic section, bridging-detachment engineers, subsidised telegraphists, and veterinary service. The Northern Army, moreover, was strengthened by a regiment of the Ninth Division.

The field-hospital could shelter about a hundred men, and comprised seven conical tents for the sick, each tent to hold fourteen patients; a small square tent for the officers, and two conical tents for the Medical Service staff, which consisted of three doctors or surgeons and forty attendants. The army train wagons were of various descriptions, but they were all lightly constructed and able to go anywhere.

Each branch is provided with a balloon for signalling purposes, which is filled by means of hydrogen, and which is generated on the spot and stored in a linen bag or reservoir, carried on a special kind of trolley. The organisation of both the veterinary service and the commissariat was excellent.

The subalterns are not mounted, and carry a knapsack on their backs. They are armed with sword and revolver. Map and field-glasses are carried in leather cases, and the field-flask is made of aluminium. The uniform is of light-blue cloth, with yellow leather belt. Field and general officers are mounted on native horses, and their uniform is similar to that of the subalterns, their only distinctive marks being the buttons in front of their caps and on the sleeves. The rank and file are clothed in a short black tunic and trousers of same colour, with caps to match, khaki puttees, and brown shoes and sandals strapped on knapsack, the latter made of linen dyed a ruddy colour. Their rifles—of Mauser pattern—are manufactured in the arsenal at Hanyang. On the outside of the knapsack the cooking-tin is fixed, in addition to greatcoat and blanket: the inside contains the rations. This knapsack seems as heavy and cumbersome as the pattern in use in the French army. A small bag, fitted with appliances for personal use, an aluminium flask, a belt with bayonet-frog and two cartridge-pouches, complete the outfit of the Chinese warrior. A machine-gun section comprises four machine-guns of various patterns, three officers, forty men, and eight horses. The gun is packed on one side of the horse, and on the other side various tools contained in a leather case are strapped on. The men are only armed with a sword-bayonet.

The peace-establishment of each division comprises one regiment of artillery, thirty-six field and eighteen mountain pieces. During the manoeuvres various guns hailing from Japan, Germany, and the Hanyang Arsenal were represented, but the French matériel which the Government had purchased at Creusot did not appear.

The cavalry are mounted on hardy and vigorous native horses, but the saddles and bridles, although of European pattern, are of poor quality. The men are armed with a Mauser carbine and a small sword, which they invariably carry in their hand. They are provided with cooking-tins—like the infantry—made of aluminium, and yellow leather boots without spurs. They rather neglect their

mounts. An Engineer company comprises three sections of thirty men each; each man carries his entrenching-tool, while other tools—as also the explosives—are packed in cases and strapped on to the horses. During the manoeuvres, very substantial bridges—averaging rather more than 108 yards—were constructed by the bridging-detachment, over some of which the army passed without causing the slightest damage. One of the bridges was built by means of metal girders and covered with canvas—the bridge-deck being made of pinewood planks and supports—whilst at both ends straw was laid to facilitate the approach to the structure.

A telegraph company comprises three officers, eight non-coms, and sixty-four men, with six wagons, each containing twelve coils of thick wire with indiarubber insulation, whilst other carts carry the cases with fittings, bamboo poles and further necessary material. A wireless-telegraph installation operates in each army, its appliances contained in two small carts.

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By G. K. CHESTERTON.

IT seems that they have just dug up near Peshawar a casket containing bones of the great Buddha. A tradition as old as the sixth century recorded the burial-place, but tradition was for some time considered by European historians as the positive enemy of history. They said that fables had their origin among the ignorant, which, put into plain words, means that if everybody in a village says that the Squire is drowned in the horsepond, he must be somewhere else. But if the nineteenth century was the time of the destruction of legends, the twentieth century bids fair to be the time of the return of legends. It will be much more exciting to find out that half fairy-tales are history even than to find out that history is half fairy-tales. A little while ago they dug up the Labyrinth of King Minos in Crete; the good old maze of the Minotaur and Theseus and Ariadne. It was like hearing that people had dug up the roots of the great Beanstalk. It was like being told that learned men had at last found the sepulchre of Cinderella. Suppose the elegant château of the family of Barbazure were investigated, and a selection of female skeletons really found there? Suppose the castle of the Carabas family were thoroughly quarried, and we exposed the skeleton of a cat with remarkable cerebral developments and a pair of old leather boots. This would certainly be great fun, but I do not very fiercely or fixedly expect this. The real mistake has been mixing up a fable with a legend; or a fairy-tale with a tradition. They are two totally different things. A fable is a thing that men make up because it is not true; a legend is a thing that men vaguely cling to because it is true. A tradition is always vague and dim, because it is the truth. A fairy-tale is always exact and clear, because it is fictitious. There are hundreds of tales of King Arthur or of Robin Hood; and you may mix them up as wildly as you will, because the men probably did exist at some time, and lived vague and varied human lives. But if you tell the tale of Puss in Boots to a child, you will soon discover that there is only one tale that you are allowed to tell. Fable is fiction which cannot be too sharp and clear; legend is memory which can hardly be too mixed and mellow. Now that science is at last beginning to attach decent importance to the mere memory of mankind, we shall not necessarily find the site of Bois Dormant or be troubled with the personal society of Rumpelstiltskin. But I shall be very much surprised if Tell does not return in triumph into Switzerland and Arthur into England.

Besides such unquestionable cases as the Labyrinth of King Minos, there is a singular stir of anti-scepticism in archæology all around us. One gentleman believes he has found at Glastonbury the stone cup that was the Arthurian Grail. Others have found—in Anglesey, I think—female bones and ornaments that confirm the peasant legend of some thousand years. There seems sufficiently little doubt in this new instance of the bones of Buddha. The professors are beginning gravely to admit that a whole population may at least

give some hazy indication of the history of their own valley. They are beginning dubiously to concede that a man unacquainted with anthropology may nevertheless give a kind of hint about the situation of his own family vault. It is at least a great improvement on the attitude of the Early Victorian folklorists, who seemed to suppose that popular conversation and reminiscence all over the earth must consist almost entirely of mendacity. I think they must have been confused by the double sense of the Latin "trado"; they regarded tradition as a huge form of treason. Modern people sometimes complain of what they call an old-fashioned habit of assuming that children will always

problem of such relics as those of Buddha. In the face of all reason the sceptics say that such relics are probably deceptive and unreal, because their adorers are superstitious. But even if they are superstitious, that is all the more reason for supposing that their relics are not unreal. The sceptics talk as if, to a Buddhist monk, one bone would be as good as another. But it is exactly because one bone is not as good as another that he troubles to have relics at all. "Are these bones really the bones of Buddha?" may be an interesting question to a scientist, but it is a practical question to a Buddhist. In such a case the devotee will be as realistic as possible; nay, he will be as sceptical as possible.

The more he is fanatical, the less he will be credulous. There is, therefore, not the smallest difficulty in supposing that the actual bones of Buddha would be verified, set apart, and protected with as much scientific care as can be applied to anything in this world; more care than goes to the keeping of a first folio of Shakespeare or a stuffed Great Auk in a museum, or a palimpsest or a trade secret or an unparalleled meteoric stone. We do not doubt that a chip of red pottery in the British Museum is really Etruscan. We do not doubt that an old tooth examined by the Royal Society is truly that of a mastodon. We do not doubt it because, shapeless and trifling as it is to us, we know that great hierarchies of civilised men are passionately eager and careful to know that it is really an Etruscan chip or really a mastodon. But if a Buddhist or a monk of the Dark Ages were to see these things, he would roar with sceptical laughter. "Do you ask me to believe," the monk would say, "that anyone took the trouble to bring that useless bit of red stone all the way from Italy, when it is not miraculous? Why, of course, the thing is a fake! What was there to prevent your professor picking up any piece of a flower-pot in his back garden and calling that Etruscan?" An Indian or a Goth might quite sincerely and rationally speak like this; because he would not understand the abstract passion of modern science, and so could not believe that people were so careful with their specimens. So also we in the industrial civilisation do not understand the abstract passions of supernatural

religion, and cannot believe that people have been so careful with their relics. We talk about the very things that must have been protected against fraud, like the Crown Jewels, as if they were things that had been kicked about from one dustbin to another. This is the second and worse of the two great blunders about tradition. The first is that when a man tells the tale of the maze of Minos, we actually think him a fool because he points to the maze itself in front of him. The second is that, because three million men would have died in torments to find the real bones of Buddha, we deduce that they have probably put up with the bones of somebody else. It must be understood that I do not pin myself to the particular example; I know nothing of these particular bones. But it is often convenient to take a remote example in discussing a principle which applies much nearer home.



Photo. World's Graphic Press.

#### ENJOYING A HARD-EARNED HOLIDAY: HIS MAJESTY TAKING A CONSTITUTIONAL ON THE PROMENADE AT MARIENBAD.

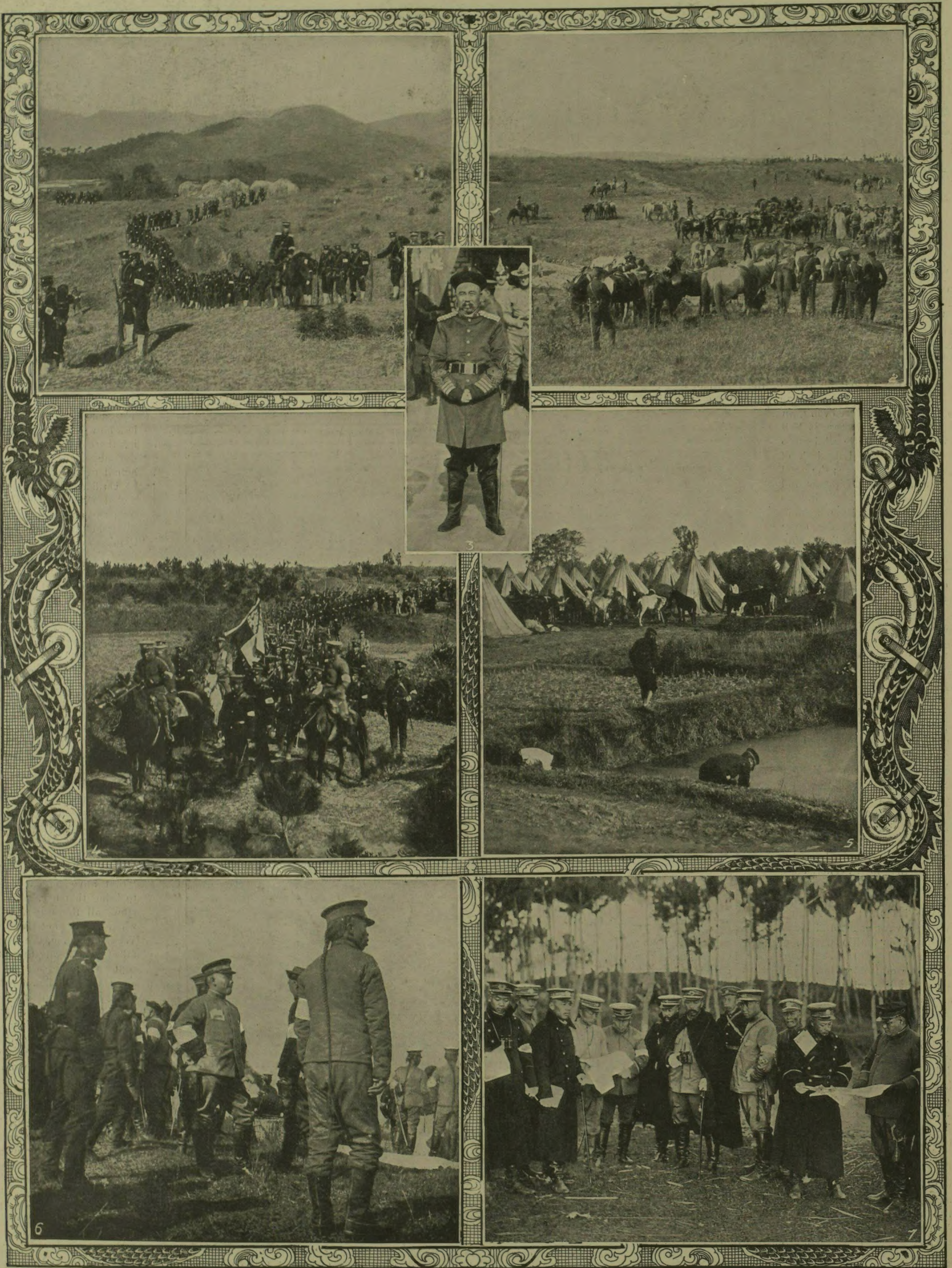
During the past season his Majesty the King fulfilled, with untiring energy, a more than usually arduous round of official engagements, and during his well-earned rest at Marienbad he has the hearty good wishes of his loyal subjects at home for the continuance of his health. It will be remembered that, on his first arrival at Marienbad the other day, there was some talk of the crowd showing a tendency to interfere with his comfort by following him about. Nothing of this appears in our photograph. The "Duke of Lancaster" is seen walking in public as an ordinary individual. On his right is Colonel Ponsonby, and on his left Captain the Hon. Seymour Fortescue.

tell lies to their parents. Such an assumption would be bad; but not any worse than the scientific assumption that parents have always told lies to their children.

There are two kinds of tradition; and two kinds of mistake made about it. The first may be called the careless or secular tradition, like that of the Cretan Labyrinth; the second the careful or religious tradition, like that of the bones of Buddha. In the first case the father merely tells his son generally about the past glories of the country; and the actual relic in stone or brass is valuable only as a confirmation. Still, it is a confirmation. On that point the sceptic has committed a great deal of clumsy jocosity. He has jeered uproariously at the peasants who recite a tall story about William Tell, and then point to his bow as a proof. But the mistake is much worse in the case of the



# A FRESH FACTOR IN THE FAR EASTERN PROBLEM: THE NEW CHINESE ARMY.



1. INFANTRY STANDING AT EASE.

4. A REGIMENT OF INFANTRY, WITH THEIR COLOUR AT THEIR HEAD, RETURNING TO BIVOUAC.

6. OFFICERS OF THE STAFF, WATCHING THE MANŒUVRES.

3. THE CHIEF OF STAFF AT THE RECENT MANŒUVRES, FONG-KOW-TCHANG.

2. A CAVALRY HALT.

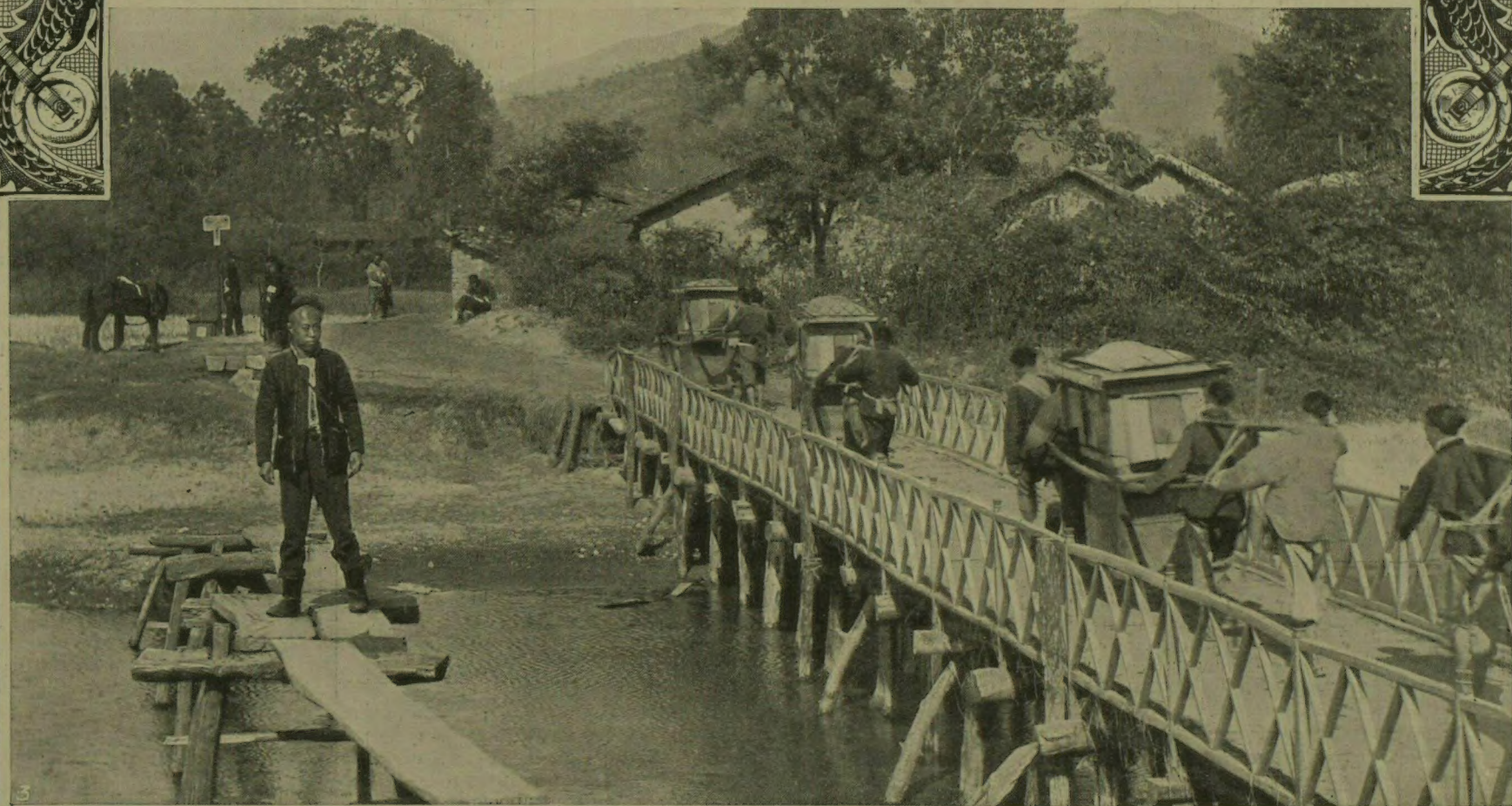
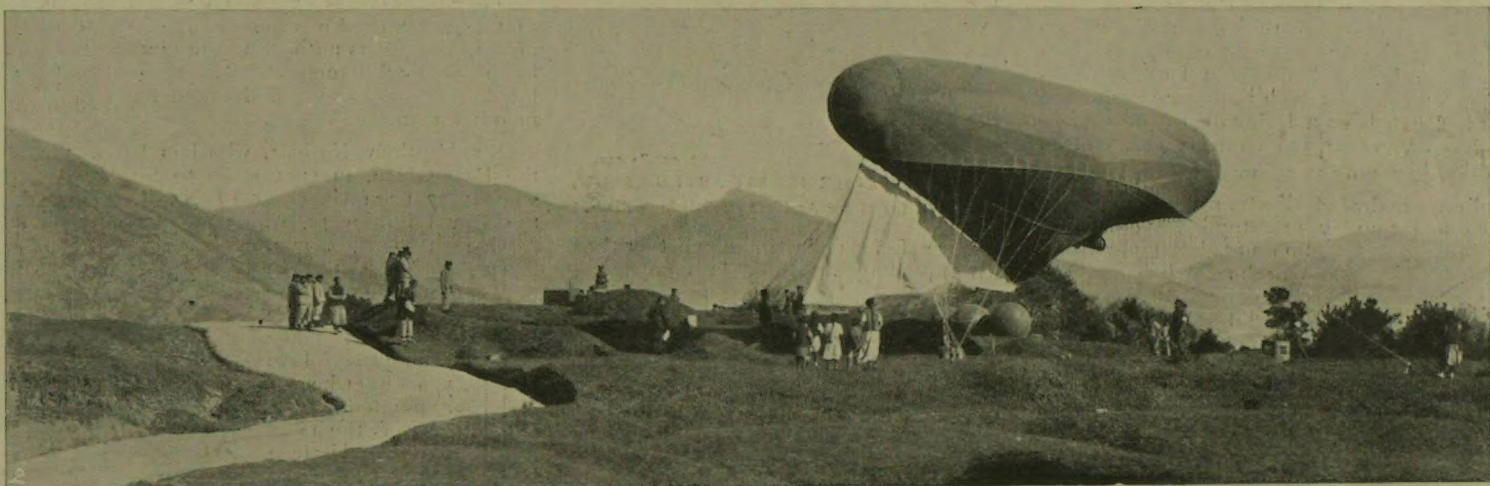
5. A CORNER OF THE CAMP DURING THE MANŒUVRES, SHOWING THE MEN'S TENTS.

7. OFFICERS OF THE STAFF AT A CONSULTATION.

Following the lead set by Japan, the Chinese are rapidly reorganising their army. In two years they have worked wonders, and what was, in the widest sense of the term, an Eastern force is now an Eastern force with Western methods. The new army of the immediate future will consist of 14,000 officers and 380,000 men, and this will be in existence by 1912. By 1920 it is estimated that the army will consist of 1,200,000 officers and men. With particular regard to this photograph, it may be noted that the officers of the Chinese army are permitted by official regulations to wear their pig-tails hanging down their backs; the men wear theirs coiled round the head under the cap.



## THE WESTERNISING OF THE FAR EAST: THE NEW CHINESE ARMY.



1. AN ELABORATE RAFT-BRIDGE CONSTRUCTED BY THE ENGINEERS; IN THE BACKGROUND AN OBSERVATION-BALLOON.

2. THE EYE OF THE NEW ARMY: THE OBSERVATION-BALLOON.

3. A TYPICALLY CHINESE BRIDGE FOR FOOT-PASSENGERS, BUILT BY THE ENGINEERS.

Of the first of these three pictures it should be said that the formation of the raft-bridge is somewhat unusual. The general custom is for the passage to be made across a footway laid on pontoons, and not on flat rafts. It is interesting to note that the officers for the new Chinese army, 7000 of whom are being trained at the moment, are taught chiefly by Chinese. Amongst the instructors there are only twenty Japanese and five Germans. This marks something of a revolution, for there was a day not very long ago when all the instructors were Japanese or Germans. As an interesting comparison with the Chinese figures given on the other page of the same subject, it may be mentioned that, if Japan called on the whole of her reserves that is, every man trained to bear arms—she could put into the field an army of about two million men.

SEE ARTICLE ON SECOND PAGE OF THIS ISSUE. [PHOTOGRAPHS BY HARLINGUE.]





THE VENERABLE E. G. SANDFORD,  
Archdeacon of Exeter—Resigned.

shire livings, he became Prebendary of Exeter in 1885, and has ever since been connected with the Cathedral in various capacities. He edited the *Memoirs of Archbishop Temple*, which appeared in 1906. He will be succeeded by the Rev. F. A. Sanders, Rector of Woodleigh.

Sir Isambard Owen having accepted the Vice-Chancellorship of the new University of Bristol, his place as Principal of Armstrong College, Newcastle-on-Tyne (a constituent part of Durham University) has been filled by the appointment of Mr. William Henry Hadow. Mr. Hadow, who is a Fellow and Tutor of Worcester College, Oxford, is distinguished both in literature, modern languages, and music, and has been a Delegate of the Oxford Locals since 1894. He has composed much music, and written several books on musical subjects.

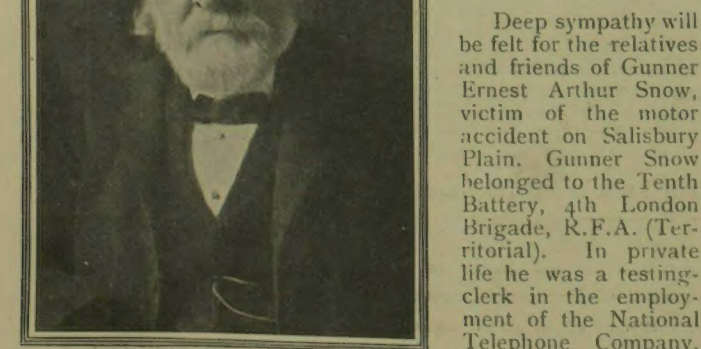
In the Roman Catholic Cathedral of Westminster an interesting ceremony took place last Sunday morning—the consecration of Monsignor John Vaughan, Auxiliary Bishop



MONSIGNOR JOHN VAUGHAN,  
Consecrated Roman Catholic Bishop of Sebastopol.

of Salford, as Bishop of Sebastopol. The ceremony, which followed High Mass, was performed by Archbishop Bourne, assisted by the Bishop of Salford, the Right Rev. L. C. Casartelli, and the Bishop of Amycla, while Monsignor Wallis was master of the ceremonies. The photograph of Bishop Vaughan which appears here was taken recently at St. Bede's College.

Sir Theodore Martin, who died on Wednesday morning, had reached the great age of ninety-three years all but one month, for he was born in Edinburgh on Sept. 16, 1816. Space does not permit us even to mention here all Sir Theodore's various claims to remembrance, in the shape of his published works, his manifold artistic pursuits, and interesting episodes in his long career. His name, perhaps, will be chiefly associated with his monumental "Life of the Prince Consort," his "Queen Victoria as I Knew Her," his "Bon Gaultier Ballads," and his marriage with the famous actress, Helen Faucit. His translations from Latin, Italian, and German literature, as well as his essays and plays, will also keep his memory green.



THE LATE SIR THEODORE MARTIN, K.C.B.,  
The well-known Author, Translator, and Biographer of the Prince Consort.

MR. W. H. HADOW, M.A.,  
MUS. BAC.,  
New Principal of  
Armstrong College,  
Newcastle-on-Tyne.  
Photo. Russell.

**Personal Notes.** Archdeacon Sandford, who has resigned the Archdeaconry of Exeter owing to ill-health, has been closely associated with that diocese throughout his clerical career. He was educated at Rugby and at Oxford, and became Residentiary Chaplain to the Bishop of Exeter in 1870. After holding two Devonshire livings, he became Prebendary of Exeter in 1885, and has ever since been connected with the Cathedral in various capacities. He edited the *Memoirs of Archbishop Temple*, which appeared in 1906. He will be succeeded by the Rev. F. A. Sanders, Rector of Woodleigh.

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Deep sympathy will be felt for the relatives and friends of Gunner Ernest Arthur Snow, victim of the motor accident on Salisbury Plain. Gunner Snow belonged to the Tenth Battery, 4th London Brigade, R.F.A. (Territorial). In private life he was a testing-clerk in the employment of the National Telephone Company, and lived at Nunhead. The saddest fact is that he was intending

## PORTRAITS & WORLD'S NEWS.

shortly to be married. This deplorable accident has demonstrated once more that the public roads are no



THE LATE GUNNER ERNEST ARTHUR SNOW,  
Killed in the Motor Accident on Salisbury Plain.

longer safe for pedestrians, whether they are travelling singly or in companies.



THE LATE LADY ALMA-TADEMA,  
Wife of the famous Artist, Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema.

All those who knew her will feel deeply the loss of Lady Alma-Tadema,



THE LATE MR. W. F. STANLEY,  
Scientific Instrument Maker, Inventor, and Philanthropist.

who died last Sunday at Hindhead. She was a charming hostess, and numbered among her friends many famous

musicians, as Paderewski, Sarasate, and Joachim, who would give the company of their best at her delightful parties in the large studio in Grove End Road. She was the daughter of the late Dr. George N. Epps, and a sister of Mrs. Edmund Gosse and the late Mrs. Rowland Hill. She married Sir (then Mr.) Lawrence Alma-Tadema, as his second wife, in 1871, and under his tuition became herself a skilful and distinguished painter, exhibiting frequently at the Royal Academy and the New Gallery.

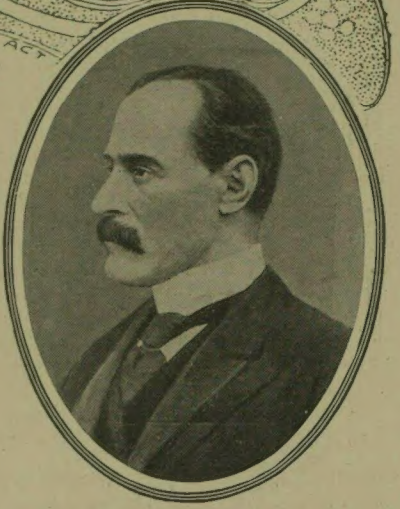
Mr. Herbert Samuel's bathing adventure in the sea at Saltburn, which everyone rejoices had no serious consequences, has provided ingenious writers with a theme for political allegories. The accounts of his exploit contained various seafaring phrases that are often used metaphorically of the rise and fall of Governments, and it was natural that the incident should be seized upon by the political humorist. Mr. Samuel may be both congratulated on his escape and thanked for being the occasion of wit in other men.

Sir Matthew Nathan, who has been appointed Secretary to the Post Office, in succession to Sir H. Babington Smith, has since 1907 been Governor of Natal. He began his career in the Royal Engineers, which corps he joined in 1880, and saw service in Sierra Leone, Egypt, and India. In 1895 he became Secretary to the Colonial Defence Committee. Five years later he was appointed Governor of the Gold Coast, and in 1904 he was transferred to Hong-Kong. In Natal he had a difficult task, in which he displayed both tact and judgment.

Rear-Admiral Sir Colin Keppel, who has recently been in command of the Royal Yachts, has now been appointed Extra Equerry to his Majesty the King. Sir Colin has seen much active service in Egypt and the Soudan. He served as a midshipman in the Egyptian War of 1882, and with the Naval Brigade in the Nile Expedition of 1884-5. He was on the Nile again in 1897-8, commanding the gun-boat flotilla, and afterwards received the thanks of Parliament.

Dean Lefroy, of Norwich, died among the mountains that he loved, and at a place, the Riffel Alp, where his presence was very familiar. The Dean, who was born at Dublin in 1836, was a typical Irish Protestant, fluent and fervid in speech, and strongly Evangelical. He was of humble birth, and in early life had experience in the printing department of a newspaper, but he "got education" and graduated at Trinity, Dublin, in 1863. The next year he was ordained, and after two years as curate of Christ Church, Cork, was appointed in 1866 to the perpetual curacy of St. Andrew, Liverpool. Here he remained twenty-three years, being appointed Dean of Norwich by Lord Salisbury in 1889.

Mr. William Ford Stanley, who died last week at South Norwood, at the age of eighty-one, founded the well-known firm of scientific instrument makers



MR. HERBERT SAMUEL, M.P.,  
Who had an exciting adventure while bathing at Saltburn.  
Photo. Elliott and Fry.

SIR MATTHEW NATHAN, G.C.M.G.,  
Appointed Secretary to the Post Office.

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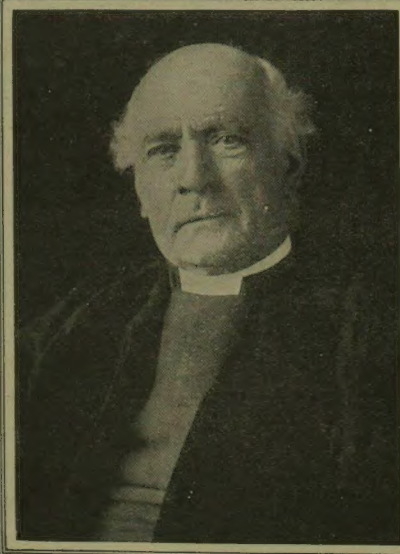
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THE LATE VERY REV. W. LEFROY, D.D.,  
Dean of Norwich, who died during a holiday in Switzerland.



# RECORDED BY THE CAMERA: NEWS BY PHOTOGRAPHY.



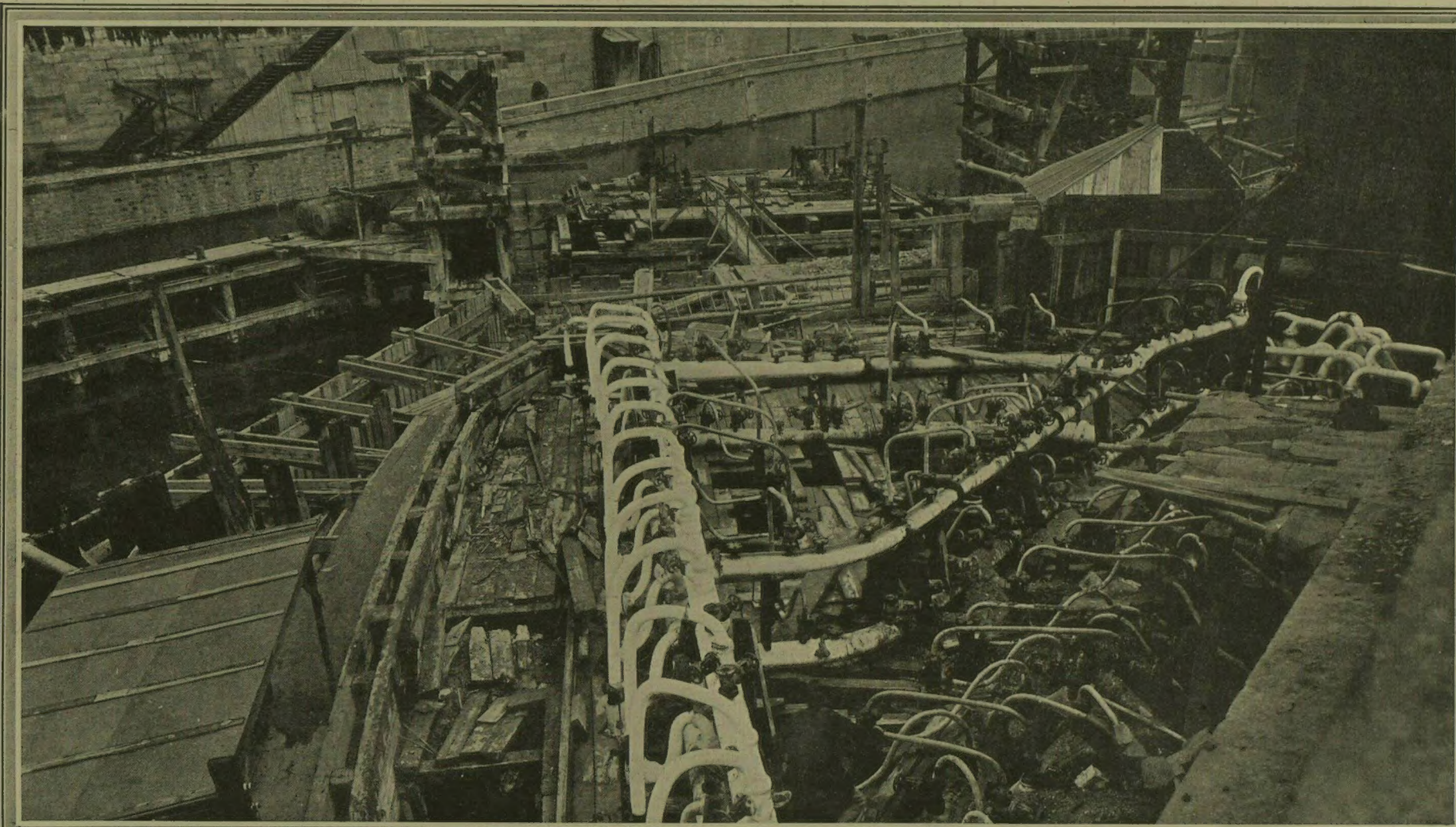
A GERMAN "CURFEW BELL": A NIGHT-WATCHMAN BLOWING A HORN TO WARN GOOD CITIZENS THAT IT IS TIME THEY WERE AT HOME.



*Photos, Berliner Illus. Gesellschaft.*

A PERAMBULATING FIRE-ALARM: A VILLAGE FIREMAN MARCHING ALONG BLOWING A TRUMPET, TO CALL TOGETHER HIS COMRADES.

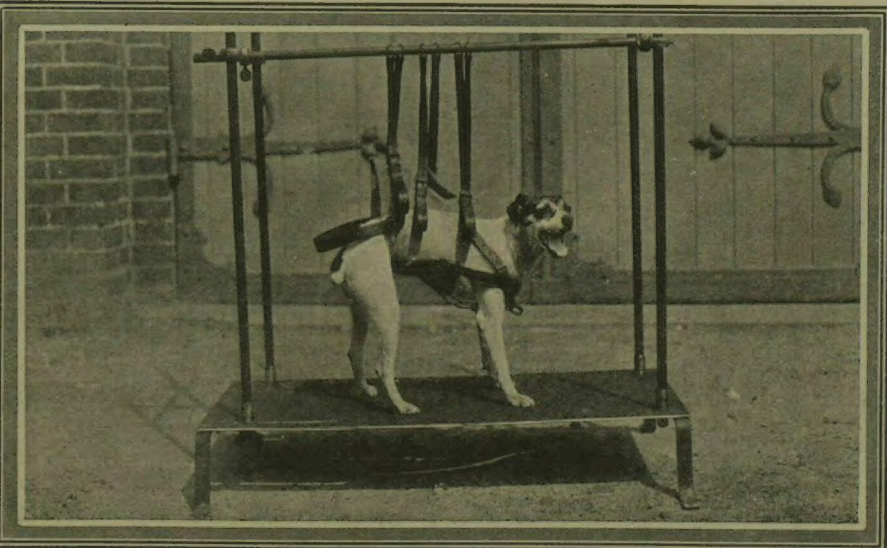
We illustrate two incidents of life in a little German town. The first photograph, that of the night-watchman, is self-explanatory. The second calls for further description. The moment before he was snapshotted the man seen blowing the trumpet in this illustration was seated on his cobbler's stool at work. Then came news of a fire. At this, he ceased his ordinary vocation, put on his helmet, and marched through the streets of the town, blowing his trumpet to call the other volunteer firemen to their duty. The method, it must be confessed, is somewhat primitive; and it has been reported that, as often as not, when the fire happens to be in a neighbouring village, many houses are burnt down before the fire brigade can arrive.



*Photo, Topical.*

COOLING THE EARTH BY MEANS OF A GIGANTIC REFRIGERATOR: THE APPARATUS AT WORK IN PARIS

This refrigerating apparatus was installed that the earth round the new works of the Paris Metropolitan Railway might be cooled. It will be noted that, despite the hot weather, the pipes are thickly covered with frost.



FOR THE SICK FRIENDS OF MAN: AN OPERATING-SLING FOR DOGS.



*Photo, Berliner Illus. Gesellschaft.*

CURIOUS OVERCOATS FOR WEAR WITH CURIOUS UNIFORMS: GREEK RIFLEMEN.

With regard to the first of these two photographs, it may be said that the sling was devised in order that the fright experienced by dogs when fastened to an operating-table might be obviated. In such slings, too, restless dogs are kept after operations. Of the second photograph it should be said that the overcoats cover that curious uniform a part of which seems to the facetious to be nothing more than a rather elaborate "ballet-skirt." This is known as the "fustanella," and is of pleated white linen. It is worn by the riflemen only.



bearing his name, and was head of the firm for fifty years. But this was by no means his only activity. He was the inventor of devices which have had a world-wide use, including the stereoscope, author of a number of books, both technical, scientific, and political, and a liberal philanthropist. He gave to South Norwood a public hall and art-gallery, from his own designs, at a cost of £13,000, and afterwards added a clock-tower and a second hall, and built the Stanley Technical Trade Schools.

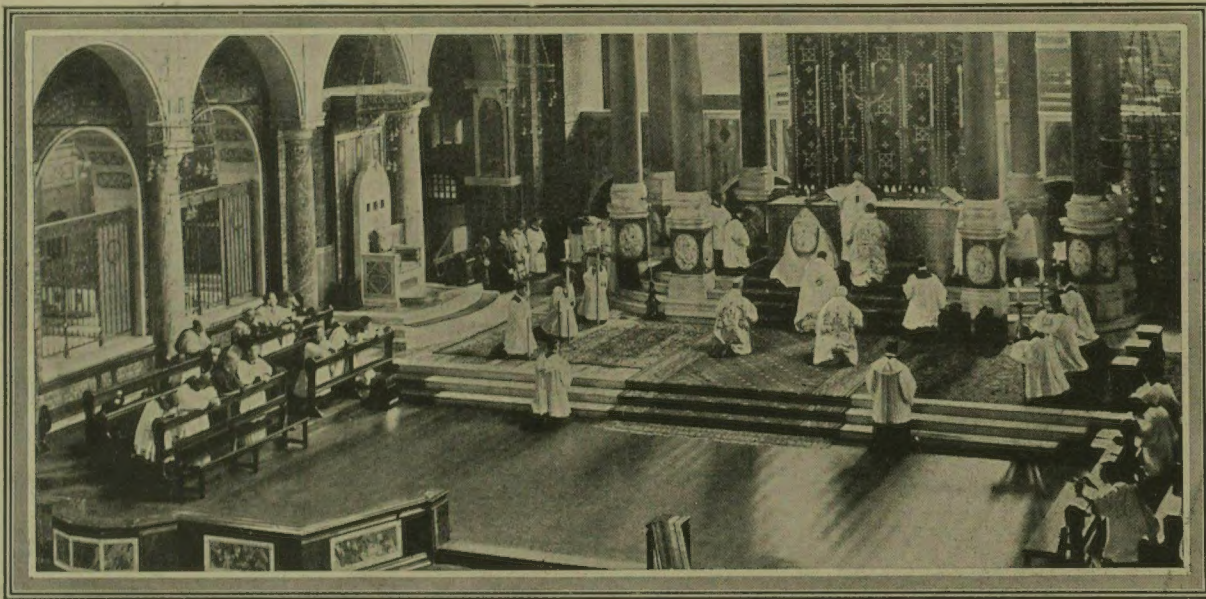
**Parliament.** Late sittings, warm weather, and the new rule empowering the Chair to select the amendments to be discussed, have facilitated the progress of the Finance Bill in the House of Commons. In spite, however, of frequent closures and constant defeats in the division lobby, Unionists have steadily and stoutly fought against the land clauses. Almost all the able critics were present even on the Twelfth, when the call of the moors must have been tempting; and many have returned on subsequent days to maintain their stubborn opposition. A large number of Liberals, on the other hand, have been enjoying themselves for a long spell in the country or at the seaside or at Marienbad, enough remaining by the Thames to provide a working majority. While one "relay" resumed attendance at the beginning of this week, another got leave for a fortnight. The Irish Nationalists, with equal leisure, have been visiting their own country, although they will come back for the Land Bill and the spirit duty. In the meantime, Unionists have been encouraged by concessions extracted from the Government, and notably by the decision to place the cost of valuation on the State and the withdrawal of the tax on ungotten minerals. For the new proposals they express no gratitude. They contend that the cost of valuation will amount to more than the yield of the land taxes, and they have no favour for the duty on mining royalties. But they congratulate themselves on having killed the original schemes for which these are substituted. This week the South Africa Bill has occupied part of the time, and has been blessed by the Opposition leaders as well as by the Government. All have been for union and none for party, although a few of the extreme Radicals and Labour members pressed—in vain—for the omission of the words which restrict the membership of the new Parliament to men "of European descent." General regret was expressed at these words, but the leaders refused to risk the fate of the measure by interference which might be resented by South African statesmen. It is expected that the Finance Bill, on being resumed after the allotted days devoted to Irish land, will be rushed through, Mr. Asquith predicting "a short, sharp, and decisive battle" over the license duties.

**The Cretan Crisis.** Crete has not managed to dispense for long with the presence of European troops, although their landing this week, it was



THE FIRST LADY TO FLY IN ENGLAND: MRS. CODY WITH HER HUSBAND ON HIS AEROPLANE.

At Laffan's Plain, near Aldershot, last Saturday evening, Mr. S. F. Cody made two successful flights with a passenger on his aeroplane. The first passenger was Colonel Capper, and the second Mrs. Cody, the aeronaut's wife, who thus achieved the distinction of being the first lady to fly in a heavier-than-air machine in this country.



THE MAKING OF A BISHOP: CONSECRATION OF THE BISHOP OF SEBASTOPOL IN WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL. On Sunday morning last, in Westminster Cathedral, Monsignor John Vaughan was consecrated Bishop of Sebastopol by Dr. Bourne, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster. A large congregation witnessed the ceremony.

hoped, would be only temporary. Owing to the obstinacy of the Cretans in refusing to lower the Greek flag on the fortress of Canea, the four Protecting Powers found it necessary to take decisive measures. An international squadron, including the British battle-ship *Swiftsure* and the cruiser *Diana*, and two cruisers each

from the French, Russian, and Italian navies, arrived off Canea on Tuesday, in order to send ashore a combined landing party to haul down the offending flag, in the event of the recalcitrant islanders still declining to do so themselves. Another disquieting element in the Græco-Turkish situation was the boycott of Greek goods, which began this week in Constantinople, owing to Turkey's not having then received a reply to her latest note to Greece requiring a renunciation of aggressive policy.

**Canadian Defence.** Some important decisions have resulted from the deliberations of the Imperial Conference in regard to Canadian military and naval matters, as a part of the whole question of Imperial defence. Canada, along with the other Dominions, has agreed to the establishment of a similar military organisation throughout the Colonies, having one Imperial General Staff, with local sections in the various dominions. Canada, for example, would have, not a Canadian General Staff, but a Canadian section of the Imperial Staff. That such a scheme is possible illustrates the marvellous power of communication between distant parts of the world which modern scientific inventions have brought about, and the importance of protecting our cables and telegraph stations. Canada is also developing a naval scheme on similar lines.

**South African Union.** It is typical of our phlegmatic British methods that a measure so far-reaching and important as the South Africa Bill should pass its second reading in the House of Commons, as it did last Monday, without any particular excitement or flourish of trumpets. The one serious exception to the general unanimity arrived at on this great

occasion—the question of native rights—will doubtless be found to be a question which will settle itself in process of time. If, as education advances in South Africa, the native races become fit for the exercise of those political rights which it is thought unwise to bestow upon them prematurely, the necessary legislative changes can always be made. Meantime, extreme idealists must remember Tennyson's warning, and not "expect all things in an hour." The practical question now before South Africa is the formation of its first Government. The suggestion of a Coalition has not met with public approval, while General Botha's phrase, "a strong Government and a strong Opposition," has been eagerly taken up.

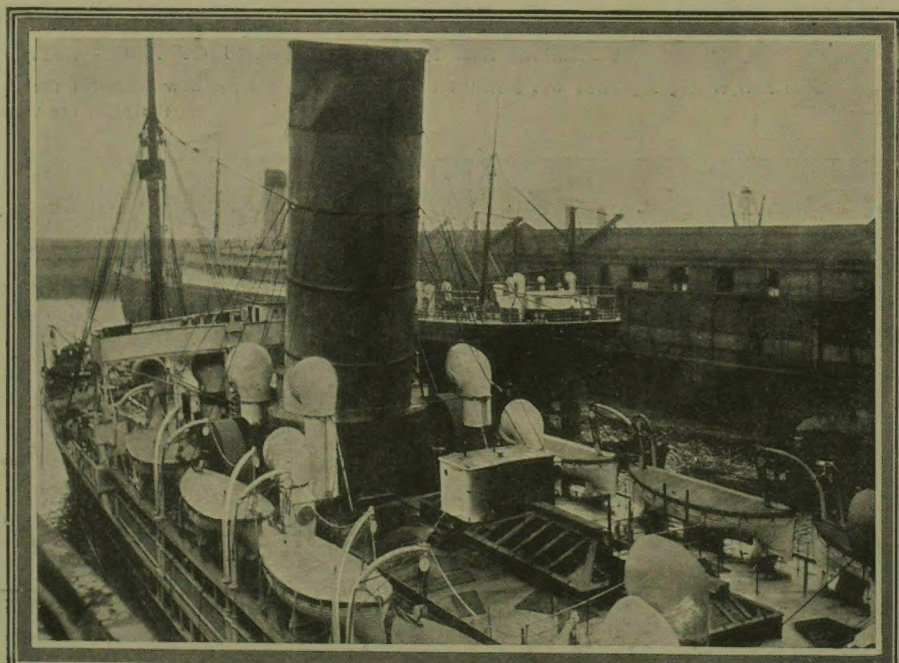
**A Liner in Section.** We should like to draw attention to the fact that the interesting

illustration in our last number, showing a section of the interior of a modern liner, was taken from one which appeared in the *Scientific American*. We fully intended to acknowledge the courtesy of that paper in lending it to us, but we inadvertently omitted to do so, and now have pleasure in rectifying the omission.



A QUARTER OF A MILLION DAMAGE: THE GLASGOW FIRE RUINS, FROM INGRAM STREET.

One of the greatest fires of recent years took place in Glasgow on Tuesday night, when a number of large warehouses and other buildings in Ingram Street, Shuttle Street, College Street, and High Street were completely destroyed, and the damage amounted to £250,000. A dramatic feature of the fire was the fact that it broke out immediately opposite the city fire brigade headquarters, which were themselves much damaged by falling stones, and from whose windows the firemen's families watched them at their perilous work.



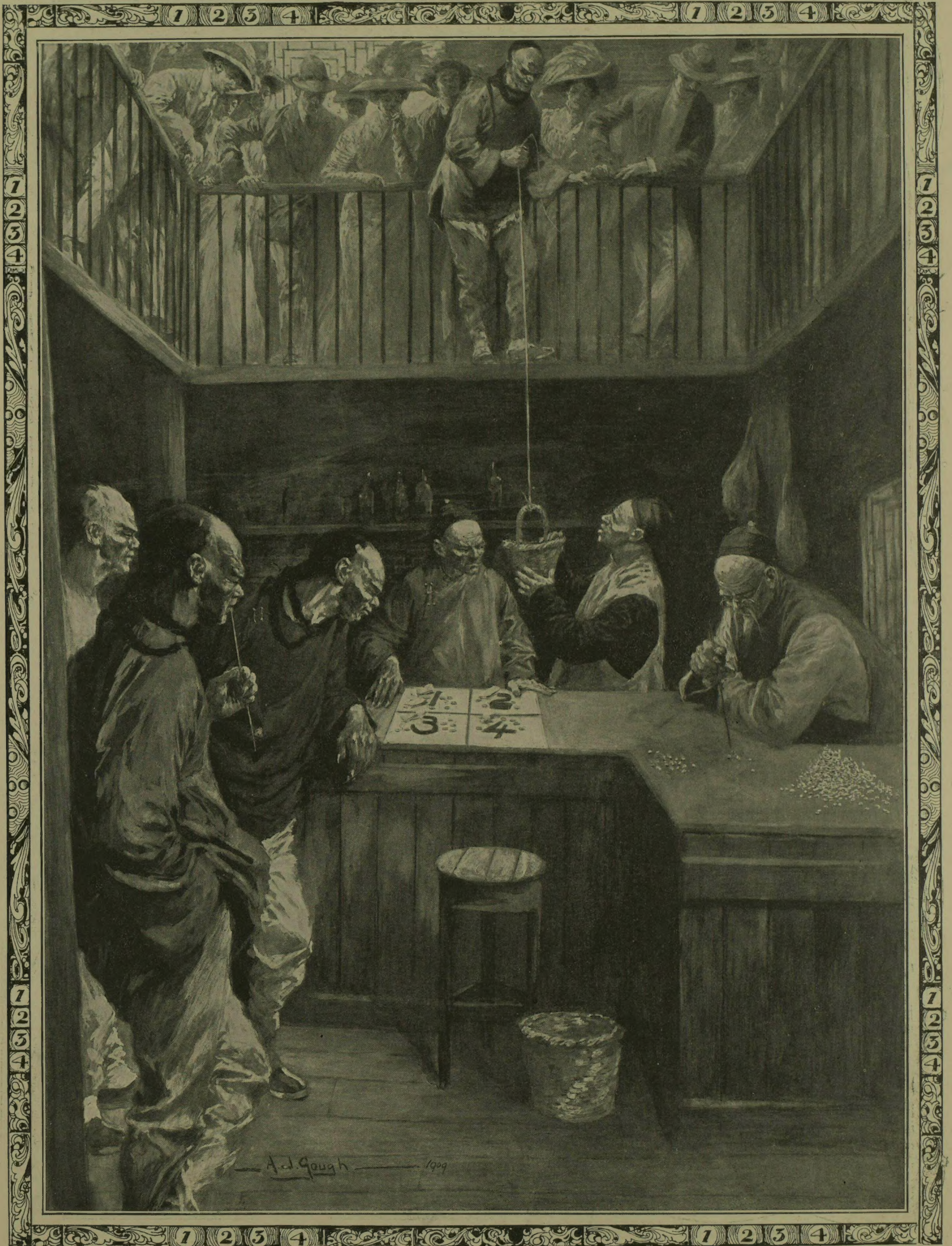
FIRE ON BOARD A CUNARDER: THE "LUCANIA" SUNK IN DOCK AT LIVERPOOL.

Fire broke out on board the Cunard steam-ship "Lucania" last Saturday evening while she was lying in the Huskisson Dock at Liverpool, and in spite of the efforts of the fire brigade the vessel was almost completely gutted. Eventually it was decided to sink her in the dock. On the water being admitted she heeled over, and her funnels struck against the cranes fixed to the quay sheds. This caused the battered condition of the top of the funnel which is seen in the above photograph.



# A CHINESE MONTE CARLO: GAMBLING FOR TOURISTS, NEAR HONG-KONG.

DRAWN BY A. J. GOUGH.



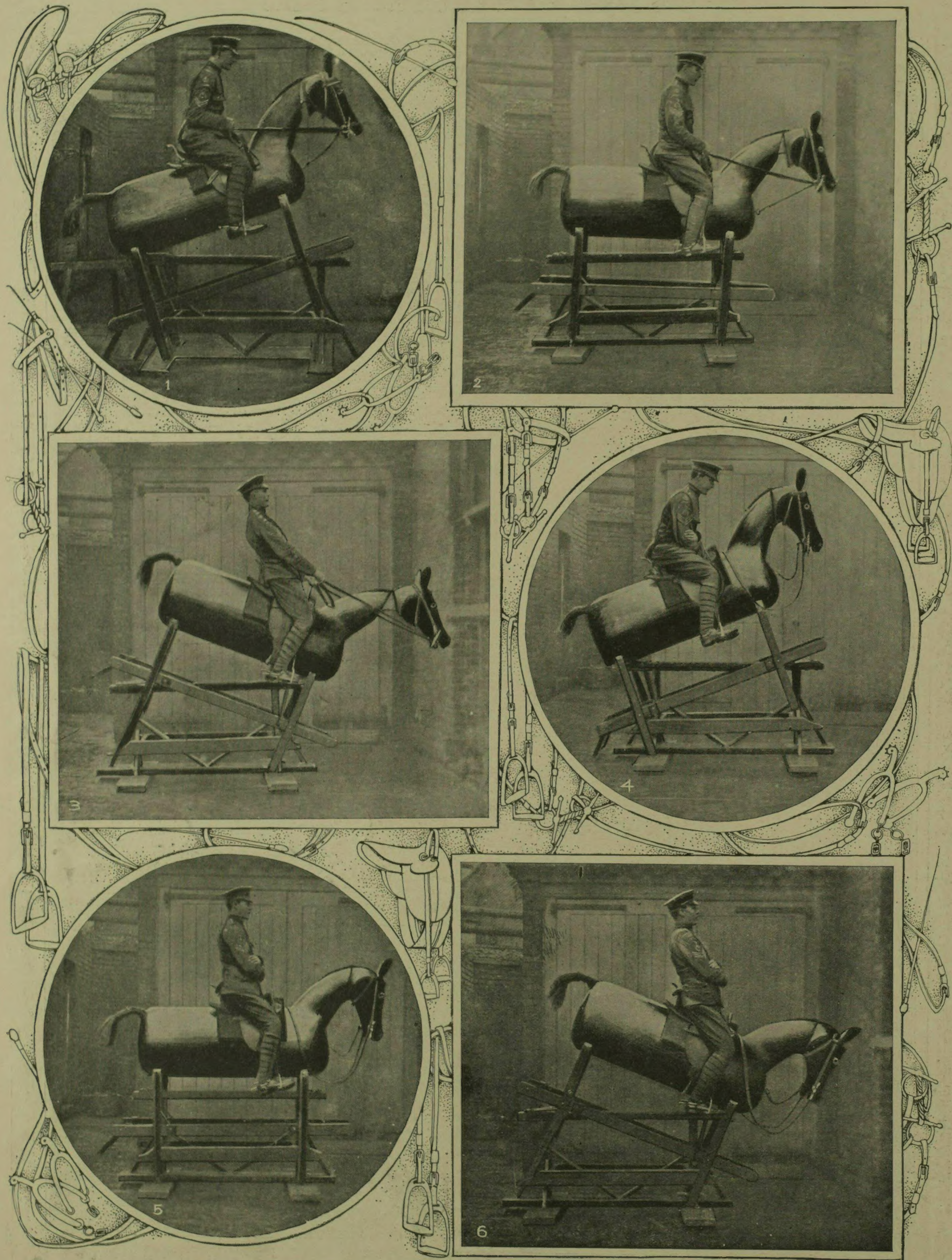
EUROPEANS PLAYING FAN-TAN AT MACAO: LOWERING THE PLAYERS' MONEY IN A BASKET.

Those who play Fan-Tan may back any one of the numbers one to four, or any two of those four numbers. In the case of a win in the first instance, the successful player receives three times his stake, less a small percentage; in the latter case, he receives twice his stake. So soon as the money has been placed on the numbers, a Chinaman counts the coins in some handfuls of cash (the small Chinese money), counting steadily "One, two, three, four," and repeating the process until he gets to the end. The number of the last coin is the winning number, which, obviously, may be anything from one to four. In the drawing can be seen the players' money being lowered to the table in a basket. On the right, a Chinaman is counting the cash to find the winning number. Macao belongs to Portugal, but China still has jurisdiction over the Chinese who live there. The trip from Hong-Kong is a very pleasant one, and quite a number of Europeans make it.



# ROCKING-HORSE CHARGERS: LEARNING TO RIDE IN THE BRITISH ARMY.

AN INGENUOUS METHOD OF TEACHING FORE-AND-AFT BALANCE, AT THE ARMY RIDING ESTABLISHMENT AT WOOLWICH.



1. RISING TO THE HURDLE (USING THE REINS).

3. LANDING AFTER TAKING THE HURDLE (USING THE REINS).

5. THE POSITION TO BE RETAINED AS THE HORSE TAKES THE HURDLE (WITHOUT USING THE REINS).

2. THE POSITION TO BE RETAINED AS THE HORSE TAKES THE HURDLE (USING THE REINS).

4. RISING TO THE HURDLE (WITHOUT USING THE REINS).

6. LANDING AFTER TAKING THE HURDLE (WITHOUT USING THE REINS).

This ingenious method of teaching the recruit the elements of riding, and especially the elements of fore-and-aft balance, and the movements of the shoulders, elbows, and wrists in jumping, is in use at the Army Riding Establishment at Woolwich, and has been found of very considerable service. The device is described at length in Major Noel Birch's book, "Modern Riding." "The horse's throat," says Major Birch, "works on a hinge, and is connected with the nose by pulleys and weights, so that when the dummy is in motion the action of the bending and stretching of a horse's neck is represented. . . It is obvious that much better results are obtained from preliminary exercises on this rocking-horse than on the fixed dummy horse." We are indebted for our photographs to the courtesy of Major J. Trusler, Royal Horse Artillery.



## BLADDER-HEAD SOLDIERS: LEARNING TO SHOOT IN THE GERMAN ARMY.

INGENIOUS TARGET-PRACTICE FAVOURED IN GERMANY.



FLOATING AIR-BALLOONS AS TARGETS: INFANTRY SHOOTING AT PAINTED BLADDERS.

This new idea in the way of targets has been introduced in the German army that the soldiers may not get into a rut by firing only at targets set at known distances. Bladders, roughly painted to suggest faces and each surmounted by a soldier's cap, are filled with air and set afloat. A stone attached to a string keeps each air-balloon upright in the water. When the bladders are hit, of course, they burst and sink.—[DRAWN BY H. W. KORKKOEK FROM A SKETCH BY E. HOSANG.]



## AT THE SIGN OF ST. PAUL'S



MR. BRAM STOKER,  
whose new novel, "The Lady of the  
Shroud," has recently been published by  
Mr. William Heinemann

Photograph by Downey.



ANDREW LANG ON BAD TASTE.



LORD BALFOUR, M.P.,  
whose book on "The Evolution of Italian  
Sculpture" is appearing through Mr. John  
Murray.

Photograph by Beresford.

IN the  
*Strand*  
Magazine

negro with holes in his neck for the exit of the pepper, is no better than a porcelain modern salt-cellar in the form of a wheelbarrow. The Professor especially dislikes inkstands in Assyrian and Egyptian style.

Well, the Egyptians, we know, did use ink, but the Assyrians did not.

is an interesting account of a deserving enterprise, Professor Pazaurek's Museum of Bad Taste at Stuttgart. Here is embodied a great idea, that of showing mankind, especially young householders, what to avoid. Only the rich need to be warned against modern sham suits of armour in the hall: the helmet, in the photograph, could not deceive a child.

Then there are all the sham things, tin pots pretending to be faience; earthenware simulating metal; plaster doing duty for stone, or wood, or bronze, and modern clay posing as Pan-athenaic vases.

Think of all the sham Japaneseries of every description; and the pink ceramic abominations, with objects in relief of all the hues of the rainbow! Think of the sham ormolu inkstands! No museum, not the British, is a pillory large enough to exhibit all our bad taste, from public monuments and statues in marble, bronze, and gilt gingerbread to smirking, meretricious miniatures. Where can we find a museum to house our sham Gothic churches, sham Queen Anne houses, the crinolines of the past, the farthingales, the gigantic "Gainsborough hats," the portraits of Mayors and Lord-Lieutenants? "The whole world is the grave of brave men," and is also the Museum of Bad Taste.

Of course, bad taste is not merely contemporary. We know how costly is the furniture of the period of Louis XV. and Louis XVI. Go and look at it in the Jones Collection at South Kensington. Much of that display of gilt and of Sèvres china let into wood, much of the inlay of coloured woods, is quite deplorable, though loved by collectors. Our fantastic modern gilt bindings are an insult to the books which they cover. We see discreditably decadent French outrages in enamelled jewellery which might please the belles of Dahomey or Ashanti.

The Greeks had plenty of bad taste: their vessels in the shape of heads of animals, their vases with caricatures of heroic subjects, prove the fact; and a silver Roman pepper-pot—a

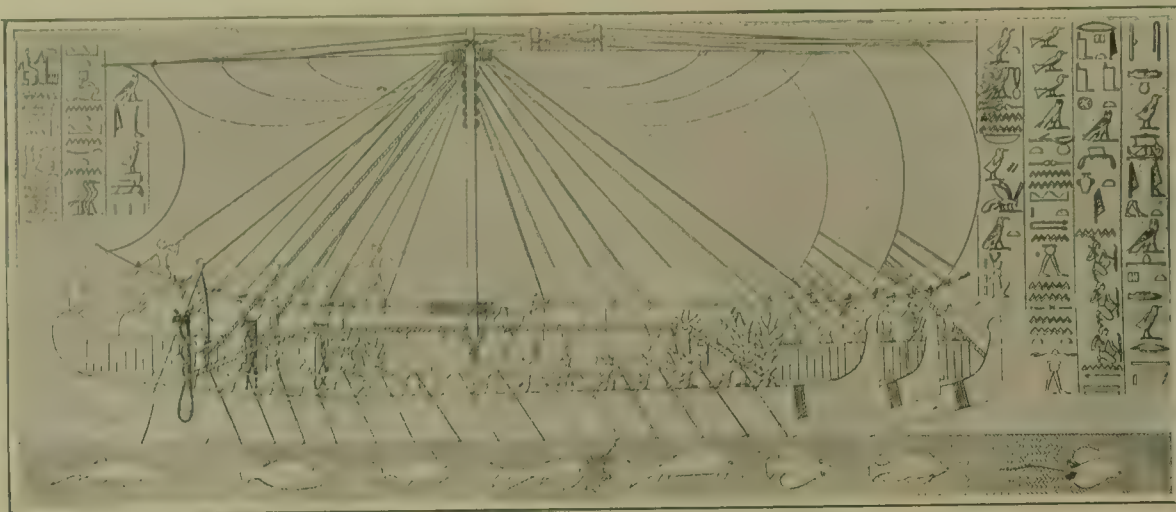
Pocket-handkerchiefs with portraits of the Kaiser seem not only in bad taste, but actually treasonable; and the Zeppelin air-ships do not supply a feasible model for a pin or a brooch, even if Joan of Arc does look well as the handle of a paper-cutter. Our simpler taste deals in diamond foxes and golf-clubs as brooches. One has seen brooches of about 900 B.C. which are quite as ugly, of such a size and shape that they might be models for cigar-ash trays.

An example of Greek bad taste lies before me, a monstrous crescent of bronze, with a possible representation of a circular shield with a starred pattern in the centre. On the left is incised a man steering a kind of gondola; fish swim under it. On the other side are more fish, and a quantity of casual geometrical designs. A spike with six points is an inconvenient addition to the pin, but the whole is coherent in comparison with an Anglo-Saxon brooch from Suffolk, which is so complex in its senseless hideousness as to defy description. Had the artist begun by trying to portray a wasp and deviated into an image of an aeroplane, finished off with a trefoil, and thrown in a suggestion of a phantom minnow, he might have provided something like this ornament.

Let us charitably hope that no Anglo-Saxon lady, but a Jute female, "sank her money in yon."

The workmanship, as an Italian craftsman said to me about a modern English piece of the goldsmith's art, "is not jewellery, it is engineering."

Thus we may reflect that however rich our contemporary additions to the Museum of Bad Taste may be, the people of other generations and other ages have not been idle. Let us remember how people dressed in "the spacious times of great Elizabeth," and how cumbersome and flagrant their jewellery too often was. When we see the famed King Arcesilas of Cyrene wearing about 600 B.C. a hat in which a fleur-de-lys crowns a pagoda roof, we may well ask the monarch, "Who's your hatter?"



TRADING-VESSELS OF ANCIENT EGYPT: FROM THE TEMPLE OF DEIR-EL-BAHARI.

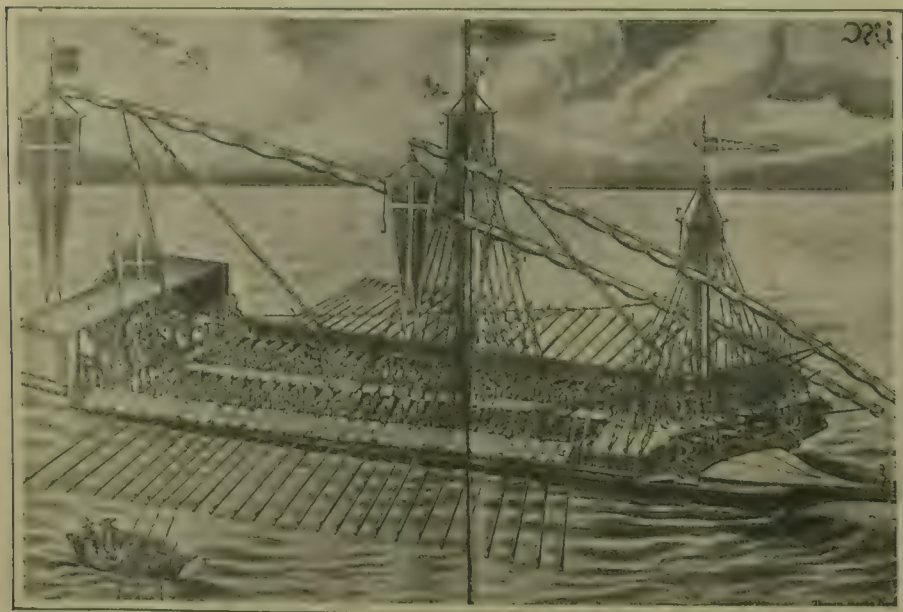
"Finally we are shown three vessels of the fleet returning to Thebes richly laden. The accompanying inscription in this case reads: 'The excursion was completed satisfactorily: happy arrival at Thebes to the joy of the Egyptian soldiers. The [Arabian and Ethiopian] princes bring with them costly things of the land of Arabia. . . . Monkeys too have been obtained.'"

Reproduced from Mr. E. Kéble Chatterton's "Sailing Ships and their Story," by courtesy of the publishers, Messrs. Sidgwick and Jackson.



AS IN THE DAYS OF THE ARMADA: A SPANISH TREASURE-FRIGATE. "The Spanish treasure-frigates. . . were built in order to carry the valuable treasures from the Spanish Main across the Atlantic to Spain. . . They carried 150 men with soldiers and marines. [This] drawing was sent home by an English spy, and is now preserved in the Records Office. The yards of the mainsail have crescent-shaped bill-hooks for tearing the enemy's rigging. She has three tiers of guns."

Reproduced from Mr. E. Kéble Chatterton's "Sailing Ships and their Story," by courtesy of the publishers, Messrs. Sidgwick and Jackson.



HOW GALLEY-SLAVES WORKED: AN EARLY SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY GALLEY.

"Each oar is still worked by a gang of men. At the stern the captain sits, with his knights by his side, while at the extreme stern is the pilot. Along the gangway down the ship walk two men with long poles with which to beat the lazy oarsmen."

Reproduced from Mr. E. Kéble Chatterton's "Sailing Ships and their Story," by courtesy of the publishers, Messrs. Sidgwick and Jackson.



THE FLAG-SHIP OF QUEEN ELIZABETH: THE "ARK ROYAL," BUILT IN 1587.

"The St. George's flag will be noticed flying at the fore and bonaventure mizzen; at the main is the Royal Standard, and at the main-mizzen the Tudor Rose. From the foretop flies a pennant bearing an anchor, being the pennant of the Lord High Admiral."

(See Review on our "Literature" page.)



## THEIR GRACES: THE LEADERS OF BRITISH SOCIETY.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, G. C. WILMSHURST.



NO. XIV.—THE DUCHESS OF ROXBURGHE.

Before her marriage, which took place in November 1903, the Duchess was known as May, daughter of the late Ogden Goelst, of Newport, U.S.A. The Duke, it may be noted, was born in July 1876; and succeeded his father, as eighth Duke, in 1892.



## ART MUSIC &amp; THE DRAMA

ONE OF THE MOST-DISCUSSED SCULPTORS OF THE DAY: M. AUGUSTE RODIN.

Photo. Kapid.



## ART NOTES.

THE portraits of Charles Dickens in the Dickens Exhibition at the new Dudley Galleries are of little value, and were it not for some early daguerreotypes of a keen, shaven face, we should be inclined to think that the fault lay with the sitter as much as with his artists. The Dickens we know in oil-paint has a watch-chain, and "dressy" clothes of semi-evening style, and a certain heaviness of expression much in keeping with his Early-Victorian chair and the desk at which he sits. The pompous dowdiness of the portraits, along with the novelist's partial beard, suggest a faded and second-rate imperialism; but the clean-shaven Dickens of an earlier date would have been a fit model for a great master. D'Orsay drew him, and made him like

Dizzy, or any other of his sitters, with regulation large eyes and small mouth; and other likenesses are equally ineffective.

Failing interesting pictures of Dickens himself — the best is in Boston — portraits of his friends would have been more acceptable than the tiresome modern interpretations, in black-and-white and in colour, of his characters. There is an admirable collection of the classical illustrations of his works at the Dudley Gallery, but there are also examples of the even lower comedy of present-day illustration, and these might well have given place to photographs of, for instance, worthy Mr. Mitton, the novelist's solicitor, who has



Photo. Loutham and Banfield.

AS HÉLÈNE IN "THE DEVIL" ON TOUR: MRS. BROWN-POTTER.

been recognised as the original of Mr. Wemmick, and who had many points in common also with Sim Tappertit. Mr. Mitton actually thought that he possessed an eye which overawed both man and beast; but, in reality, the only things which took flight at his approach were his own "h's," while in appearance he was a far more admirable illustration of a Dickens personage than ever came from Cruikshank's pencil. Among the more interesting things at the New Dudley Gallery are the pictures of houses where Dickens lived; here is his humble home in Chatham, plainer even than Phillimore Place, Kensington, for the "dish-clouts," as a blunt monarch called the ornamental festoons of the eighteenth-century architect, are missing in Ordinance Terrace, No. 1, Devonshire Terrace, a later dwelling-place, has, of course, the prosperous look proper to an enormous circulation and large "royalties."



Photo. Elliott and Fry.

WRITER OF THE ENGLISH VERSION OF M. BRIEUX'S "LA FOI": MR. JAMES BERNARD FAGAN,

Author of "False Gods," which is due for production at His Majesty's on September 14.

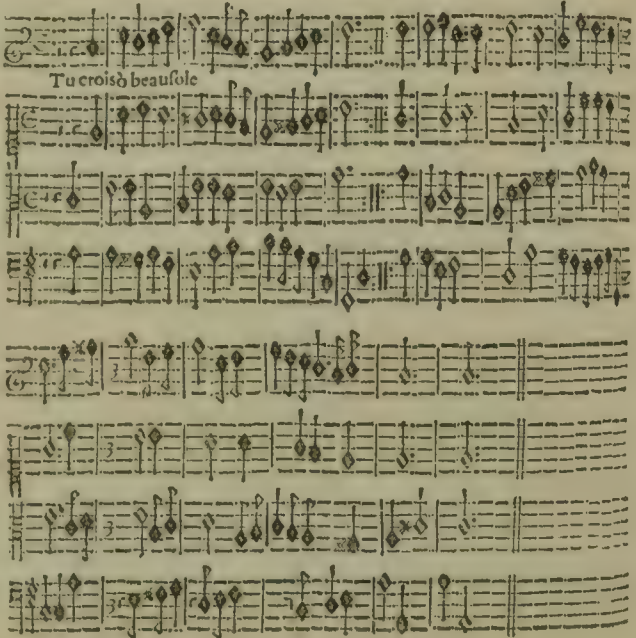
## TRAGEDY IN ANCIENT GREECE.

Many relics, collected by Mr. Ovey and others, of Dickens the player are on view; the doublets and spurs, and "satin-lined cloak to match," and such dingy and dead souvenirs of his histrionic enterprises, are here. And who shall doubt of his ability on

690 *Artis Magnæ Consoni, & Diffoni.*  
Intelligo & Catholicum Regem summo fanè ingenio Litanias quasdam cōposuisse, quas quia necdum obtinere licuit vrgentis operis importunitate, eas vel inuitus omittere coactus fui.

Ludouicus XIII. Rex Christianissimus quanti regium hoc musicæ studium faceret, sequenti cantilena fat demonstrauit; quam hoc loco oportune interficere placuit; ut maximus ille Rex hoc insigni suo & Regio ingenio dignissimo melismate, & opus hoc musicum ornaret, & eidem vltimum quoque veluti colophonem inponeret.

Melisma Ludouici XIII. Regis Christianissimi.



Atque hæc sunt, quæ de Musicæ antiquo-modernæ differentiis, & de Musici pathetica rectè instituendæ ratione dicenda existimauimus.  
In quo quidquid perfectū, bonorū omniū largitori Deo, quicquid defectuorū mī Lector adscribas velim; Nihil igitur restat, nisi vt absoluto primo Musurgie vniuersæ Tomo, calamus ad secundi Tomi curiofas materias pertractandas conuertamus.

FINIS J. Tomi.

WRITTEN BY A KING: A FOUR-PART SONG BY LOUIS XIII.

"Louis XIII. played on several instruments, and composed, it is said, a good deal of music, but, whether it was destroyed or remains undiscovered, there is very little known of it to-day. The compositions were chiefly accompani-

ments to verses written about Marie de Hauteport by the King or by his order. . . . There is a four-part song, however, which was introduced by Kircher into his 'Musurgia.' 'Tu crois O beau soleil' are the opening words, and from this composition the critic may form some judgment of the King's capacity."

Reproduced from Mr. K. A. Patmore's "The Court of Louis XIII," by courtesy of the publishers, Messrs. Methuen.

the boards when the New Dudley catalogue reminds us that "Queen Victoria, was, with the Prince Consort, 'moved to tears' by his acting"? The exhibition will not fail to interest those who love the memory of Dickens; the very inadequacy of these memorials of his genius and his personality is touching; and to have his audience touched was ever Dickens' ambition. E. M.



Photo. Elliott and Fry.

COMPOSER OF THE MUSIC FOR "FALSE GODS" ("LA FOI"): M. CAMILLE SAINT-SAËNS,

Whose music is to be a great feature of the new production at His Majesty's.

## MUSIC.

MR. ALICK MACLEAN, the young and clever composer whose new opera, "Maitre Seiler," has just been given at the Lyric Theatre under the direction of the Moody-Manners Company, is one of our latter-day musicians who has succeeded in getting a hearing at a time when England does not turn to Englishmen for the supply of music for the opera-house, and is not too anxious to give them a hearing on the concert-platform. Mr. Maclean won the hundred-pound prize offered some time ago by Mr. Charles Manners for the best one-act opera without a chorus written by a British composer, and he has placed to his credit yet another work that has been performed in public, "Liebesgeige," an opera that has found ready and continued acceptance in Germany, where British composers for whom Britain seems to have no use sometimes obtain a hearing, the recognition that is their due, and, let us hope, some of the material fruits of success. It seems a strange reflection upon London that it should leave the manager of a touring opera company to encourage native talent, and should reward him so ill for his patriotism that he is only able to support the expenses of a visit to the capital of the British Empire by the aid of the more generous patronage he receives at all other seasons from the provinces! "Maitre Seiler" is founded upon one of the Erckmann-Chatrian "Tales of Rhineland," is



Photo. Rita Martin.

AS MARGARET ROLFE IN "THE WOMAN IN THE CASE": MISS ELLIS JEFFREYS.

written in one act, and does not employ a chorus on the stage, so that it can be given with a longer opera to make up one evening's entertainment.

It is a pity that more of our young composers do not turn their attention to these modest ventures. Too many of them seek to express their gifts through the medium of a three or even four-act work that demands an enormous initial expense for production and the assistance of very gifted interpreters, because most of the writing was never intended for those with an ordinary vocal equipment. Under such conditions not one in a hundred can hope for a hearing.

In Spain, a country which in matters of drama and music is very far ahead of ours, there are countless little operas to be heard night after night in the big cities. These works, "zarzuelas" are their name, are in one act; they deal with some regional aspect of Spanish life, and keep alive local customs, costumes, and modes of thought.

ONE OF THE MOST-DISCUSSED COMPOSERS OF THE DAY: HERR R. STRAUSS.

Photo. Kester.





# A VOLCANO THAT ROSE IN A NIGHT FROM A COCOA PLANTATION.

THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND TONS OF LAVA POURED FORTH EACH MINUTE.



1. A SAMOAN VILLAGE AS IT WAS BEFORE THE VOLCANO ROSE, BEGAN TO POUR FORTH LAVA, AND DESTROYED IT.

2. THE DEAD FOREST—KILLED BY THE SULPHUR FUMES FROM THE VOLCANO.

3. A CHURCH TOWER THAT IS THE ONLY SIGN OF A VILLAGE BURIED BENEATH THE WASTE OF LAVA.

4. WHERE THE LAVA MEETS THE SEA: A STREAM OF MOLTEN ROCK, TEN MILES IN WIDTH, POURING INTO THE WATERS, DISSOLVING INTO SAND, AND FORMING A NEW COAST-LINE.

5. THE EDGE OF THE CRATER WHICH ROSE FROM THE MIDST OF A COCOA PLANTATION.

6. NATIVES CARRYING A HOUSE OUT OF THE PATH OF THE FIERY TORRENT OF LAVA.

To quote from an article by Mr. Alexander Hume Ford (published in "Harper's Weekly").—"On the island of Savaii, in the Samoan group, during an August night in the year 1905, there arose from the midst of a peaceful cocoa plantation a volcano that in the four years of its still ceaseless activity has sent forth more molten lava than has any volcano of which there is human record. To-day this flow of lava, in some places seven hundred feet in depth, is filling up the sea along a frontage of more than seven miles, and has destroyed about fifty villages and as many square miles of what was once the most productive area in all Samoa. Scientists who have seen the most recent flow claim that every minute three hundred thousand tons of lava flow over the lower rim of the crater. . . . As this molten lava falls into the ocean it turns to fine black sand and sinks, and so a new coast-line is being built up in water three and four hundred feet deep. This moving molten lake advances at the rate of four miles an hour. . . . For more than a mile out in the ocean the water boils."



## BARS VISIBLE AND INVISIBLE: REVOLUTIONARY AND ROYAL CAPTIVES.



1. BARS VISIBLE: THE FORTRESS OF MONTJUICH, IN WHICH PRISONERS TAKEN DURING THE RIOTS AT BARCELONA ARE CONFINED.
2. INVISIBLE BARS: THE LITTLE SHAH OF PERSIA ARRIVING AT THE GATES OF TEHERAN.

As we point out on another page, Montjuich fortress is at the moment perhaps the most-discussed prison in the world. Behind its very visible bars are those revolutionists who were taken captive by Government troops during the riots, and whose fate has not yet been decided. The little Shah of Persia is not, it is true, behind visible bars, but that he is almost as much a prisoner as those who are incarcerated at Montjuich is evident. He had not the least wish to become ruler in the place of his father, and it is reported that not only is he very unhappy as "king of kings," but that he has made several attempts to escape and rejoin the ex-Shah and his mother.



## THE BASTILLE OF BARCELONA: CAPTIVES IN MONTJUICH FORTRESS.

PHOTOGRAPH BY BABIN.



AWAITING THEIR FATE: PRISONERS TAKEN DURING THE RIOTING AT BARCELONA AT THE WINDOWS OF THEIR CELLS.

Montjuich fortress has figured very prominently in the accounts of the riots at Barcelona and their suppression. According to unofficial reports, many of which have been denied officially, hundreds of revolutionists taken prisoners by the Government troops and conveyed to the fortress have been shot after exceedingly speedy trials. Only a few days ago it was reported that a further batch of twenty-five prisoners had been executed.





## BREAKFAST FOR FOUR: A PICNIC IN MID-AIR.

Those who are very much in the movement find the common, or riverside, picnic too old-fashioned nowadays, and some of them, at all events, have discovered a substitute in the picnic in mid-air. Even the great "Pooterage" of "The War in the Air," had, as Bert Smallways found, provisioned his balloon, partly, perhaps, because he had with him in the car the lady of his choice. "In opposite corners of the bottom of the car," we read, "were an empty champagne bottle and a glass. . . . The two padded bed-like seats, each with blankets and mattress, he perceived, were boxes, and within he found Mr. Butteridge's conception of an adequate equipment for a balloon ascent; a hamper, which included a game pie, a Roman pie, a cold fowl, tomatoes, lettuce, ham sandwiches, shrimp sandwiches, a large cake, knives and forks and paper plates, self-heating tins of coffee and cocos, bread, butter, marmalade, and several carefully packed bottles of champagne."—[DRAWN BY RENÉ LÉON.]



# BATHING IN THE SUN: A JOY THAT SUGGESTS THEIR NATIVE LANDS.

BIRDS SUNNING THEMSELVES.



1. A BLACK HORNBILL. 2. A PONDICHERRY VULTURE 3. A HORNBILL. 4. A SERIEMA. 5. A VULTURE. 6. A BLACK KITE.  
7. A TURKEY VULTURE. 8. AN EAGLE.

Few things in creation enjoy the sun as much as do certain of the birds. Especially is this the case with those birds in captivity in this country who are natives of climes more favoured than ours so far as sunshine is concerned.—[PHOTOGRAPHS BY BERRIDGE.]



## THE SIXTEEN-FOOT DEATH: CAUGHT BY A CINEMATOGRAPH EXPEDITION.



AN EVIL SHADOW: BOYS BEARING A GREAT PYTHON KILLED IN AFRICA

This photograph is one of a number taken during an expedition sent to Africa to cinematograph. The snake measured about sixteen feet in length. The python, it may be noted, is not venomous, but kills its prey by compression. It is nearly allied to the boa.



## SCIENCE AND

## NATURAL HISTORY

Photo, *Trampus*.

## GERMANY'S IDOL: COUNT ZEPPELIN.

Count Zeppelin, inventor of the famous dirigibles that bear his name, is the idol of the Germans, and much sympathy has been expressed with him in his illness. It is hoped that the Count will make his long-heralded voyage to Berlin in his air-ship in about a week's time.

the nineteenth century being more prominent than another in relation to the needs of humanity, the preference, I think,

SCIENCE  
JOTTINGSCHLOROFORM  
AND COMPANY.

IF one were inclined to make an exception in favour of any single invention or discovery of the nine-

teenth century being more prominent than another in relation to the needs of humanity, the preference, I think,

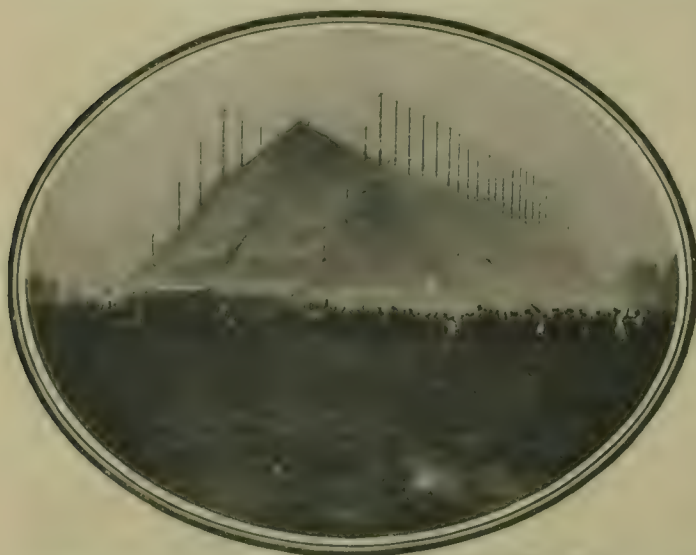
Shakespeare's references to mandragora, and "drowsy syrups" at large, indicate that sleeping-potions were in common enough use in his day.

The newer era of anæsthetics may be said to date from 1776. In that year Joseph Priestley, the discoverer of oxygen, succeeded in producing nitrous oxide, popularly known for its exhilarating effects when breathed in certain proportions as "laughing gas." We find Humphry Davy, afterwards Sir Humphry, in 1798 at the Medical Institute of Bristol using this gas to relieve pain. Another substance, sulphuric ether, still in use, was employed by Dr. Woolcombe of Plymouth, in 1806, to relieve asthmatic attacks, but it was noted that if sufficient ether was inhaled, unconsciousness resulted. It was not until the year 1844, that at Hartford, Connecticut, Dr. G. Q. Colton showed definitely the anæsthetic properties of "laughing gas."

Horace Wells, a dentist of the town, struck by Dr. Colton's experiments, had himself put under the influence of the gas, and had a tooth extracted while rendered unconscious. In turn Wells adopted this method of producing anæsthesia on his patients, but, unhappily, a failure at Boston, due to careless manipulation of the gas, caused Wells to be discredited as regards the claims of nitrous oxide, and, disheartened by the sarcasm poured upon him, he committed suicide at the age of thirty-two. Curiously enough, he first inhaled ether by way of producing insensibility before he opened an artery as a means of killing himself.

Ether now began to loom largely in the medical purview. Clarke and Morton (a partner of Wells) of Rochester, U.S., then students, inhaled ether and found it to produce unconsciousness, and in 1842 a patient had teeth extracted while unconscious from the use of this anæsthetic. Other operations were likewise performed under the influence of ether, and

between 1842 and 1846 tooth-extraction by aid of this substance at least seems to have been frequently practised. A grave surgical operation was similarly and successfully carried out in October 1846 at the Massachusetts General Hospital, in the presence of Dr. H. J. Bigelow among others, and after that date ether came into general use in America, Morton receiving a Government award for his labours in demonstrating the anæsthetic properties of ether. In England the first dental operation

Photo, *Berliner Illus. Gesellschaft*.

A PORTABLE GARAGE FOR DIRIGIBLES: THE COLLAPSIBLE BALLOON-TENT OF THE GERMAN ARMY.

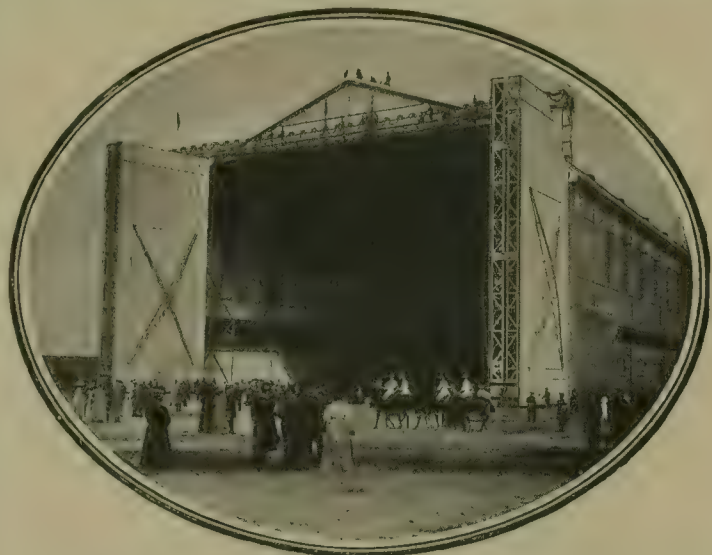
might be given to the discovery of chloroform and to the general application of anæsthetics to the abolition of pain and consciousness during surgical operations. The benefits conferred on the work of the surgeon himself by the use of anæsthetics are in themselves very great. The success of his procedure is enhanced by the stillness of his patient, and the operating-theatre of to-day, equally with the battlefield ambulance-station, becomes a temple of quiet science devoted to the restoration of health and strength, instead of being scenes of indescribable torture and pain.

The story of anæsthetics takes us far back into historical records and far beyond mediæval days. In ancient Egypt, the juice of Indian hemp was used to confer insensibility to pain when surgical operations were attempted, and it is certain that the soporific virtues of the drowsy poppy, which gives us opium, were known to the Egyptians, and to other nations as well. Dioscorides, a medical writer of the first century or so, notes the soporific virtues of the mandragora. Pliny mentions this plant, and says the leaves contain more active principles than the root. Opium, however, continued through the Middle Ages to figure most prominently in the list of narcotics.



IN IMITATION OF THE BUZZARD: A JAPANESE IDEA OF MASTERING THE AIR BY MEANS OF A MACHINE FORMED ON THE LINES OF THE BIRD THAT HAS BEEN DESCRIBED AS THE PERFECT AEROPLANE.

The inventor of this method of conquering the air has made an exhaustive study of the American buzzard, which he believes to be the perfect aeroplane, and his machine is to be built in imitation of that bird.



A PERMANENT GARAGE FOR DIRIGIBLES: THE GIANT HALL FOR AIR-SHIPS AT COLOGNE.

under ether was performed in 1846 by Mr. Robinson, a dentist of Gower Street, London, while the first surgical operation took place in University College Hospital, London, in the December of that year, Mr. Liston being the operator. Thus ether became established as a safe anæsthetic, and to this day it figures in the list of substances used by medical men to procure temporary euthanasia. But a substance which had long lain on the chemical shelf, discovered by Scheele, a Swedish chemist, was one day taken down from its obscurity. Dumas, the great chemist, has called it "chloroform." It had been used in America in 1831 to relieve asthma, and in England as an application to cancer. But in 1847, a Liverpool chemist, Waldie, brought "chloric ether," as chloroform was then called, to the notice of Sir J. Y. Simpson, then Dr. Simpson, and Professor of Obstetrics in Edinburgh University. On Nov. 4, 1847, Simpson, and Matthews Duncan and Keith, his assistants, inhaled chloroform in the dining-room of Simpson's house. The result was eminently satisfactory. All three became unconscious, and, on waking up, Simpson heard Dr. Duncan swearing outrageously and Dr. Keith's legs kicking the table with a marvellous display of energy. This event was the beginning of the triumph of chloroform, and of anæsthesia as a perfected condition.—ANDREW WILSON.

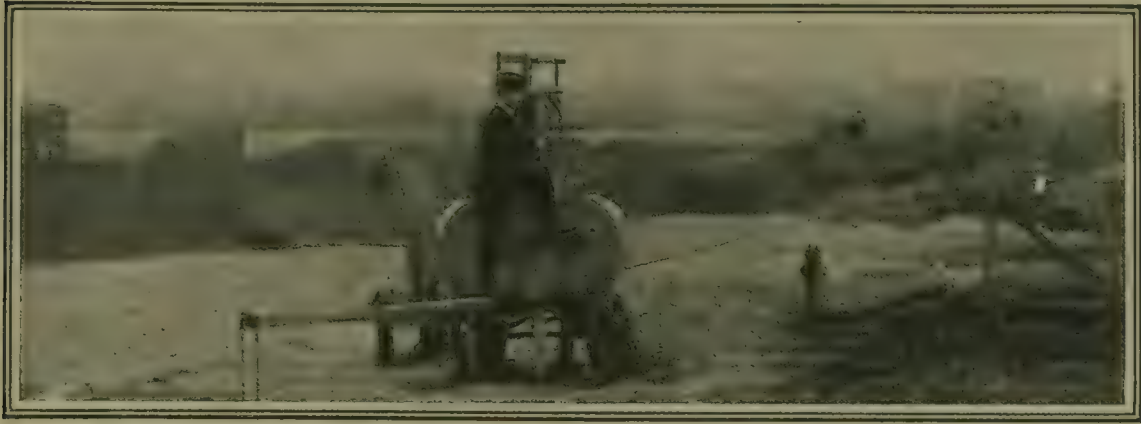


A SHELL DESTROYING A BALLOON: THE HAVOC WROUGHT BY A GUN BUILT FOR USE AGAINST DIRIGIBLES.

Our photograph shows the way in which dirigible and other war balloons may be destroyed by means of the special gun invented for the purpose by Fried. Krupp and Co., Essen-Ruhr. The shells fired are designed to explode inside the gas envelope. That the passage of the shell through the air may be noted, it is fitted with a fuse which leaves behind it a line of smoke. Thus the gunner, if he misses, may see by how much his shot has gone wide. This line of smoke is clearly seen in the photograph on the right-hand side.



# THE "ALL-ROUND-VIEW" PERISCOPE; AND OTHER SCIENTIFIC MATTERS.



A MOVABLE OBSERVATION-TOWER: A MACHINE WITH A TELESCOPIC MAST.

We illustrate yet another movable observation-tower, a device that hails from Germany and seems likely to be of considerable service in war time.



VERY LIKE A BIRD: A NEW GERMAN AEROPLANE.

This aeroplane, which, as will be seen, is very like a bird, is the invention of an architect, Herr Schulz, who is to make some trial flights almost immediately. The machine, which is the result of some twelve years' work, has a framework of bamboo covered with thin black linen.



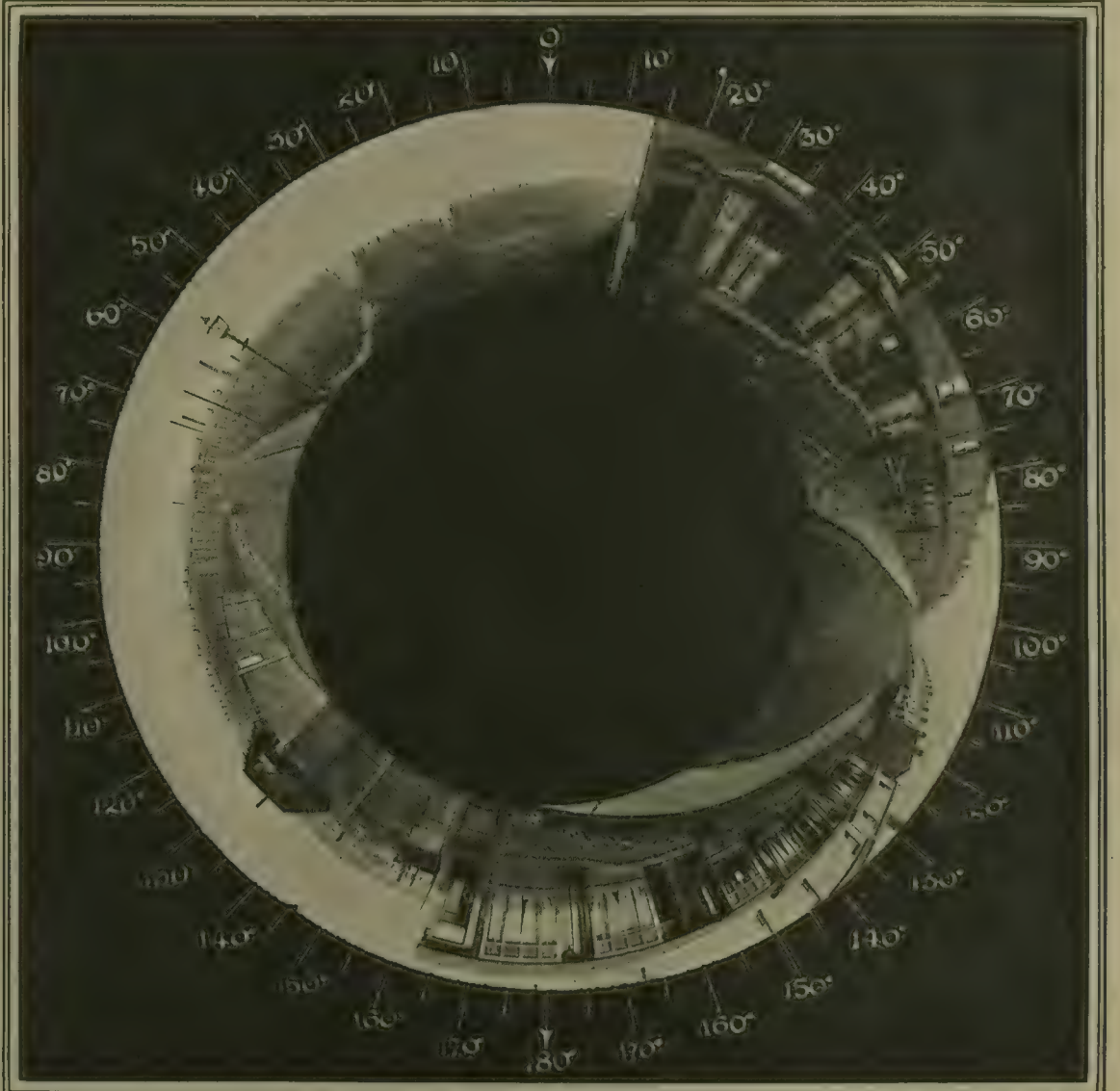
THE NEW TELESCOPIC OBSERVATION-TOWER:  
THE MAST EXTENDED.

The compact structure shown in the smaller picture contains the whole of the tall 25-metre mast here shown.



"EYES ALL ROUND THE HEAD" FOR THE CREWS OF SUBMARINES: USING THE PERISCOPE THAT MAKES IT POSSIBLE TO SEE ALL ROUND.

This new all-round-view periscope was originally devised by Mr. H. F. Denston-Funnel, was considerably improved by the manufacturers, Messrs. Aldis Brothers, opticians, of Birmingham, and is now controlled by the Improved Periscope, Ltd., of 11, Victoria Street, S.W. The user of the ordinary periscope now fitted on submarines can only see a small part of the scenery above him, and can only look in one direction at a time. The user of the new periscope will, as it were, have eyes all round his head, and can see all round. The first photograph shows how the periscope is used, and Mr. J. T. Niblett, chairman of the controlling company, is seen looking through the eye-hole. The photograph that is inset shows the head of the periscope and the lens. The third photograph shows the kind of view the observer will see. At present no photographs of marine views have been taken with the lens. The lens covers a field of nine miles in every direction, and it is hoped to increase this to thirteen.



THE FIELD OF THE NEW PERISCOPE: A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN WITH THE NEW LENS, SHOWING THAT THOSE USING THE INSTRUMENT WILL BE ABLE TO SEE ALL ROUND THEM, INSTEAD OF IN ONE DIRECTION AT A TIME ONLY.



## LITERATURE

Photo, Walter Barnett.  
HEADS OF FAMOUSPUBLISHING HOUSES—No. XV.: MR. SEPTIMUS RIVINGTON,  
Of Messrs. Rivington and Co.

**"Sailing-Ships and their Story."** No more fascinating study could be imagined than the history of sailing-ships, interwoven as it is with the development of human progress, and so rich in the associations of adventure and romance. In "Sailing-Ships and their Story" (Sidgwick and Jackson), Mr. E. Keble Chatterton has treated this subject in a manner which leaves nothing to be desired. He writes with a full and intimate practical knowledge of all that appertains to the building, rigging, and navigating of a ship, and he has devoted infinite care to researches into the history of ancient ships and to the collection of a large number of authentic illustrations. These are derived from such various sources as wall-paintings in Egyptian temples and tombs, coins, vases, and other forms of pictorial art, models, drawings, and paintings, books and manuscripts, as well as photographs of modern vessels. A coloured frontispiece, from a painting by Charles Dixon, represents a seventeenth-century English war-ship under way. In addition to the

Foreign Office, and has a proper distaste for the study of German, and a joyous appreciation of his short life. How Mr. Benson could have had the heart to kill Legs

THE ORDEAL OF RICHARD FEVEREL  
GEORGE MEREDITHPhoto, F. H. Mills.  
HEADS OF FAMOUSPUBLISHING HOUSES—No. XVI.: MR. GRANT RICHARDS,  
Of Messrs. Grant Richards, Ltd.

in their pangs and their divine compensations? It must be so; but for all that, the fatal accident leaves one with a grudge against the author, and not all the fine words that describe a brave spirit's passing can efface it. "A Reaping" is beautifully written, and it is transparent fiction in one thing only. Mr. Benson's summer months are the summer of convention. His July is hot and breathless; his people can wander through warm airs after nightfall in the English country, and feel the scented hush of perfect weather. These things are surely the vain imaginings of the novelist. We, in the year of grace 1909, know better, as far as July was concerned.

**"Fleet Street."** In "Fleet Street," the post-humous volume of John Davidson's poems (Grant Richards), the editor has inserted the author's letter, beginning "The time has come to make an end." That letter was not written for a preface, and it reveals what the unhappy writer intended to conceal from the outer



FRÄULEIN ZWINK, WHO WILL PROBABLY BE THE MADONNA.

illustrations, there are several plans of a technical character. The author's object has been "to collect into one continuous narrative the historical data available concerning the evolution of that fast-disappearing object—the sailing-ship." He writes both for the sailor and for the general reader (both of whom will find his book of the deepest interest), and he expresses the hope that in these days, when there is over-population ashore, and dire need for men in the Merchant Service, his work may kindle some of the younger generation to follow the call of the sea.

**"A Reaping."** If Mr. E. F. Benson had not already used the title of "The Book of Months," one feels it would have been the only possible name for "A Reaping" (Heinemann), which is good enough, but does not fit its subject extravagantly well. The year runs its course, traced by a thin thread of story, and by the steady flow of just that happy description and reflection that suits Mr. Benson's talent so well. We have a married couple, the husband the narrator, who are blessed beyond the ordinary with a love of Wagner, and a taste for the beauties of nature. To them is given the delightful comradeship of Legs, who is jolly, freckled, attractive, and charming, and whose vivid personality forms the central interest of the book. He is destined for the



HERR ANTON LANG, WHO WILL PROBABLY BE THE CHRISTUS.

passes our comprehension. It is quite a superfluous killing, as wanton as the crushing of a butterfly. Is

THE FAMOUS PASSION PLAY OF OBERAMMERGAU:  
PEOPLE WHO ARE LIKELY TO PLAY IN  
NEXT YEAR'S PRODUCTION.

Already active preparations are on foot for next year's production of the famous Oberammergau Passion Play, and the actors who are to take part in it are being discussed. Thirty-two performances are to be given. Anton Lang, already famous in the rôle, is likely to be the Christus. Johann Zwink, house-painter, of Oberammergau, will probably be the Judas; Fräulein Zwink the Madonna; Fräulein Lois Lang, one of the Marys; Sebastian Lang, wood-carver, the Caiaphas. For our photographs we are indebted to the courtesy of Continental Travel, Ltd, who are making extensive arrangements at Oberammergau and Garmisch for visitors to the Passion Play.

it to show us how closely akin are death and birth (there is a child born to the couple towards the end)

HERR ANTON LANG, THE FAMOUS CHRISTUS OF THE OBERAMMERGAU PASSION PLAY,  
AND HIS FAMILY.

HERR JOHANN ZWINK, WHO WILL PROBABLY BE THE JUDAS.

public—the certainty of his self-destruction. It makes, then, an indiscreet, if too interesting, foreword to a volume of no great value. The poems that come properly under the title are of the cleverness we knew of old, or of rather less. If they have lain previously unpublished, we can understand why the author deferred during life the self-repetition of print. If such a thin exercise as "The Lutanist," among others, has been published before (because, as Davidson said, "my pension was not enough"), it might well have been left to die with the issue of the paper that hired it. And yet the best pieces are set about with the sharp, apt, and exact phrases of the author's remarkable talent. As for "Cain," we are urged by a sense of fair-play to take up the cause of the original writer of the history of Davidson's hero. For purposes of his own, the modern poet accepts the narrative to tamper with it. For we read in the older page that Cain slew Abel for envy. Davidson takes the incident as true ground from which to hurl reproaches against Heaven, and makes Cain slay Abel, in the most pious spirit, as a well-meant sacrifice. A liberal hatred of gods and men animates the rest of the pieces, one of the most effectually animated being the poem headed "Concerning Automobilmism."



## WORSHIPPERS WHO LICK THE DUST; AND CATTLE AT AN ALTAR.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, G. AMATO.



### THE ADORATION OF ST. ROCH: A "MIRACLE" IN A LITTLE MOUNTAIN CHURCH NEAR POTENZA.

Each year on St. Roch's Day, which falls on August 16th, pilgrims from far and near go to this church in order to worship. Gifts for the Saint are brought in procession, and include corn, wine, money, jewels, great candles, and cattle decked with ribbons, all intended to influence the Saint to give good, and not evil. The oxen are made to kneel before the altar, and the performance of this feat is regarded as a miracle. At the same time, those who have so vowed give thanks for prayers granted by crawling on their knees from the door of the church to the foot of the statue of the Saint, their tongues dragging in the dust.



# THE PRICE OF ARMED PEACE: THE COST OF THE WORLD'S GREAT NAVIES.



IF YOU WOULD HAVE PEACE, PREPARE FOR WAR: THE PRICES THE POWERS PAY EACH YEAR FOR THEIR SEA FORCES.

It has been well said that if you would have peace, you must prepare for war, and it is noticeable that this is the attitude taken by all the great Powers at the moment. It may be recalled also that in a speech during the visit of the Tsar the King said—"I am glad, Sir, that you should have had an opportunity of seeing, perhaps, the most powerful and largest fleet that has ever assembled, but I trust that your Majesty will never look upon these ships as symbols of war, but on the contrary as a protection to our coasts and commerce, and, above all, for upholding the interests of peace."



# THE PRICE OF ARMED PEACE: THE COST OF THE WORLD'S GREAT ARMIES.



IF YOU WOULD HAVE PEACE, PREPARE FOR WAR: THE PRICES THE POWERS PAY EACH YEAR FOR THEIR LAND FORCES.

In the case of this page and the opposite page, the sums given as representing the annual expenditure of the Powers on their navies and their armies are taken from the most recent edition of the "Statesman's Year Book," and are in each instance the figures for the latest year published. Obviously, such figures must change from time to time. In a particular year, for instance, the United States spend on her Navy far more than, say, Germany may spend on hers in the same time, although the Navy of the latter is larger than the Navy of the former. In the case of another year the position may be reversed, and so on. As we have already said, we give the most recent published figures in all cases.



## FROM THE WORLD'S SCRAP-BOOK.



Photo, Richter.

GLADDENING THE EYES OF THE "PIGEONS": THE BURNING OF £5000 WORTH OF GAMBLING DEVICES.

These gambling devices, used for the plucking of the human "pigeon" by professional gamblers, were collected during raids made by American police. They were burnt in Philadelphia. About a million dollars' worth of such gambling appliances have been destroyed during the past ten years.



Photo, Topical.

BUILT TO DESTROY WRECKS WITH TORPEDOES: THE SCHOONER "SENECA" LEAVING LEAGUE ISLAND NAVY YARD.

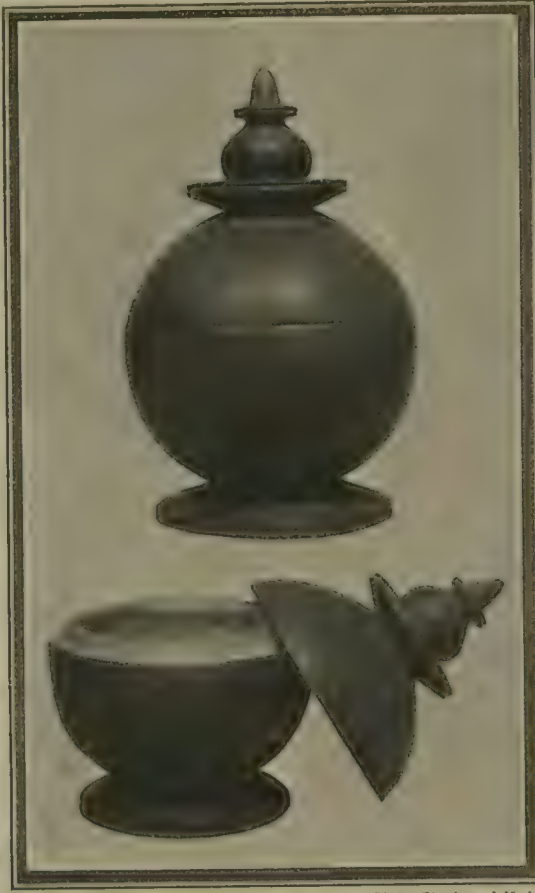
The "Seneca," which has been specially equipped as a derelict-destroyer, is schooner-rigged, and measures 204 feet over all and 34 feet in beam. She is fitted with torpedoes for destroying derelicts, and a wireless installation through which she will receive news of their whereabouts from vessels sighting them.



Photo, "Nyh."

WILBUR WRIGHT ON A WRIGHT AEROPLANE AS A TROPHY: THE GORDON-BENNETT AVIATION CUP.

Numerous are the forms and devices taken by athletic and sporting trophies. That here illustrated, the Gordon-Bennett Aviation Cup, is particularly interesting, in that it represents the aeroplane which is perhaps the most famous of its kind, although, indeed, not the one which first succeeded in crossing the Channel. Beneath the machine is the mythical precursor of all aeronauts, Icarus.



Photo, Clark and Hyde.

ONE OF THE EIGHT RECEPTACLES FOR THE ASHES OF BUDDHA: A MODEL OF THE PIPRAHWA VASE.

On Buddha's death, in 482 B.C., the body was cremated, and the ashes, divided into eight parts, were distributed among disciples. One vase containing ashes (the Piprahwa, a model of which is in the British Museum) was found some years ago. Another has just been discovered near Peshawar; the whereabouts of the other six is not known.



Photo, Delius.

THE NEWEST "DIABOLO": A TOY MONOPLANE. THAT IS THROWN INTO THE AIR AND CAUGHT.

Toy-makers invariably follow close on the heels of the latest scientific inventions with their ingenious productions. The toy here illustrated is a combination of the game of Diabolo, so popular last year, with the monoplane flying-machine. If the latter portion of the apparatus fulfils its function and takes to long cross-country or over-sea flights, the game would seem to require considerable activity in the player.



Photo, L. E. A.

PREPARE TO RECEIVE DACOITS! A FORTIFIED POST IN THE SHAN STATES—THE DEFENDERS READY.

The post illustrated was made for practice purposes only, but it is typical of the camps used in the Shan States. The sharpened stakes are designed to keep off dacoits during night attacks. The men are shown at the moment of reaching their posts.



Photo, Topical.

A MACHINE THAT HOLDS GERMAN WAR-BALLOONS CAPTIVE: A MOTOR CABLE-WINDER.

The machine illustrated above is a "cable" winder used by the German Army for captive balloons. The drum on which the wire cable is wound is worked by a petrol engine. Attached to it is a wagon containing requisites for repairs, and this wagon is drawn by horses.



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## LADIES' PAGE.

MANY people are unaware how acutely women are concerned in the enormous increase of public taxation—concerned, that is to say, directly and individually, not merely as every inhabitant of the country must be in the long run, in excessive expenditure on government, leaving exactly so much less for individual use and saving. Obviously, too, wives and daughters living entirely at home are concerned indirectly in the exactions of the tax-collector. But apart from these, the number of women who have, independently, to pay all taxation is larger than most people realise. The new Land Valuation of the kingdom ought to be made to show how many of the owners are women, taxed without representation. In more than one class of independent position towards the State, women taxpayers have proved on inquiry to be no less than one-seventh of the number of the men in a like position. Thus, the women municipal voters—that is, women at the heads of houses in towns and paying their own rates—were found by a special return to be one in every seven; and exactly the same figure came out as the proportion of women amongst landowners of an acre or over, when a return was prepared by Mr. Gladstone's Government in 1872, the latest one up to the present time.

That return was popularly known as "the new Domesday Book," but it was really by no means as comprehensive as the Conqueror's famous return. Domesday Book of the year 1085 was compiled by the King's Commissioners, who had power to ascertain in every part of the land, "by oath of the several sheriffs, lords of manors, presbyters, reeves, bailiffs, and villeins," the name and possessions of every holder of land at that time; and there proved to be then 54,815, without reckoning villeins, who probably held land on some sort of sub-tenure. When the new Domesday Book was compiled by the Boards of Guardians' clerks, some eight hundred years later than the Conqueror's book, the number of land-owners (excluding the Metropolis) had grown to be all but a million (972,835), of whom however, just over 703,000 persons owned less than one acre. As the names of these small owners were not printed, it was not possible to tell how large a proportion of them were women, but presumably it would be about the same as was proved to be the proportion of women owners in the larger ownership section, and that was one in every seven. The owners of over an acre of land in 1872 were returned by name, and were 269,547 in number: of them, 37,806 were women, owning their land and paying its burdens independent of any man—that is, a seventh of the whole number. The same point should be brought out in the new return, which is to be made at the public expense.

There has been some hot weather at last, but many of us find it more than a little trying and oppressive. For a refreshing and reviving influence against the heat,



A GARDEN - PARTY GOWN.

In Marquiesette or voile, with black ribbon belt and pipings, and trimmed with small frills and rows of tiny buttons.

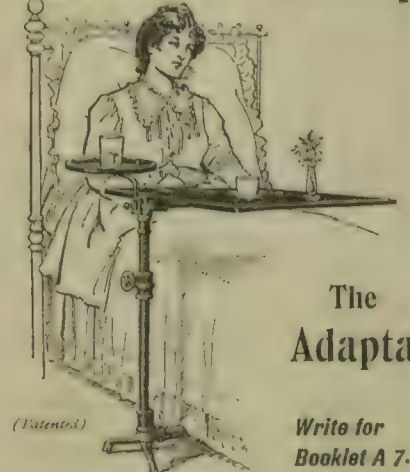
nothing excels the far-famed "4711" Eau-de-Cologne, the handsome blue-and-gold label of which is familiar in all chemists' and perfumers' shops.

Many people who are extremely fond of coffee, and find it more refreshing and sustaining than any other beverage, are obliged to give it up because it produces sleeplessness, nervous irritability, palpitation, indigestion, or gout. Other people, no doubt, suffer without realising that the cause of it lies concealed in their delicious morning and after-dinner drink. It is scientifically proved to be the caffeine which forms one of the ingredients of coffee that produces these mischievous effects, and a German chemist, after long trial, has found a method by which this dangerous ingredient is extracted. Coffee without caffeine is now on sale, and anybody naming this paper and sending threepence for postage can obtain free a sample quarter-pound from the "Lifebelt Coffee Company," 71, Eastcheap, London.

There is something pleasing in the longevity of many of those who have allowed their strength to be drawn upon with apparent recklessness for the good of others. Miss Nightingale, who is in her ninety-second year, is still able to correspond with several ladies of about her own years who worked with her in the Crimea; one Irish convent alone still boasts of the presence of two of those *aides* in nursing in our great war of over fifty years ago. The fiftieth anniversary of the battle of Solferino has just been marked by the decoration of an Italian Sister of Charity of eighty years old, Sister Mary Vachez, who displayed splendid heroism at that battle, where she succoured hundreds of wounded on the field.

It is easy just at present to make the dinner-table attractive, for flowers are still abundant. A few blossoms well arranged are much more pleasing on the table than a mass scrambled tastelessly together. The artistic Japanese never set more than one or two blossoms in each vase, so that the beauty of the flower's form may be fully seen, and the lesson is worth learning. The old-fashioned tall champagne glasses that many housewives possess are an excellent way of displaying sweet peas, rambler roses, clematis, or honeysuckle. Wide-mouthed champagne glasses will successfully accommodate wide-surfaced blossoms, such as roses; and then smilax, sprigs of heliotrope, maidenhair fern, and the like, can be arranged above the roses to overhang their surface without hiding its beauty. Iceland poppies are very effective table flowers; the rich yellow shades look particularly restful under the artificial light. Carnations are remarkably abundant this year, and the pink kinds in silver vases are delightfully artistic and light up well. Wild flowers make an occasional variety that has a charm of its own. They are now growing scarce, but still a fair supply can be found. The prevailing tint at present procurable in the hedgerows is purple, and backed with a few oats and wheat-ears, or with the handsome bearded barley, large bowls can be filled with good results. All table decorations are kept low. FILOMENA.

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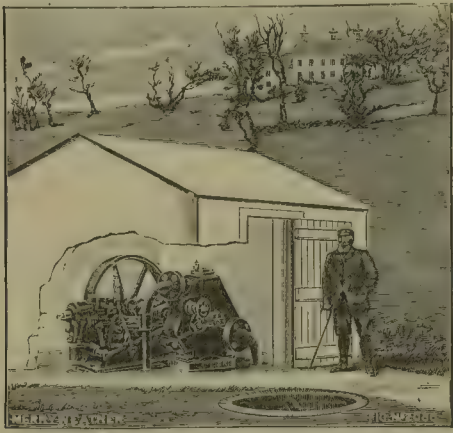
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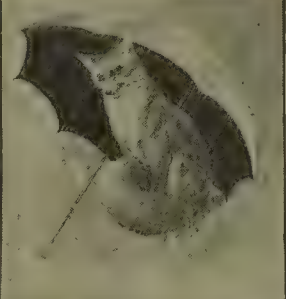


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## THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

FROM time to time mention has been made of a motor-sleigh, which was used in connection with Lieutenant Shackleton's late Antarctic Expedition; but few people are aware that the machine was the production of the Arrol-Johnston Motor Company, of Paisley. Upon his return to this country Lieutenant Shackleton deposed to the great service rendered by the motor-sleigh in laying food-dépôts. The methods adopted to permit the running of an internal-combustion engine within the regions of eternal cold are interesting. The engine was air-cooled, as obviously, in the circumstances, it must have been, and was fired by Simms-Bosch magneto. The carburetter was exhaust-jacketed, the exhaust gases from one cylinder being taken to warm the mixing-chamber before they passed into the open air. The ordinary system of oil-leads for lubrication being, of course, found impossible, a small tank of oil was kept immediately opposite the exhaust-pipe, so that the hot gases impinged directly upon it, and so kept the oil within in a liquid condition. From this tank a small quantity was taken

every five minutes and poured through two holes in the crank-chamber.

A lubricant called "Refrigerator Oil" was used, this lubricant possessing the quality of keeping more or less liquid at 60 degrees Fahr. below freezing, below which temperature it became thick. A small pan was placed round the carburetter just below the throttle-valve, into which petrol could be poured and ignited. This had to be done in order to start up from cold, when the petrol within was thoroughly vapor-

Dunlops were used on the front wheels when these were not displaced by runners. Both front and back tyres were perfectly sound at the end of the expedition. The heaviest load hauled was 13½ cwt. on two sledges with three people up. On smooth sea



Photo, Rapid

THE GREAT AERONAUTIC WEEK AT RHEIMS: GARAGES FOR THE COMPETING AEROPLANES AND DIRIGIBLES.

The coming aeronautic week at Rheims is the first great aviation meeting ever held, and it is said that next year the Gordon-Bennett Aviation Cup contest will take place in the native country of this year's winner. The only English competitor is Mr. G. H. Cockburn, who is using a Farman machine. On the left of the above photograph is the garage of the "Zodiac III," a small new dirigible balloon, which has made some successful trips since its recent launch. Several other new dirigibles will compete.



Photo, Rapid

THE GREAT AERONAUTIC WEEK AT RHEIMS: BUILDING THE GRAND STAND IN THE AERODROME.

Preparations are in active progress for the great aviation week at Rheims, or, to give it its full French title, La Grande Semaine Aeronautique de la Champagne et de la Ville de Rheims, which begins on Sunday, August 22. Here we see the grand stand under construction on the course, which is situated at Bétheny Plain. The events comprise the Gordon-Bennett Aviation Cup, the Grand Prix de Rheims, Prix de la Vitesse, Prix des Aeronauts, Prix du Tour de Piste, Prix des Passagers, and Prix de l'Altitude.

used, and the engine could be run a few turns. Wheels shod with wood blocks were first tried, but apparently the intense cold made these so brittle that they broke off. Much better results were obtained with Dunlop cross-cut pneumatic tyres and Parsons non-skid bands. Smooth

ice with no wind a speed of about eight miles per hour could be maintained, but on snow only three to five miles per hour were covered.

It has been suggested to me that in my reference to that clever invention of Mr. Stuart Ogilvie's—to wit, the Vieo Wheel—I did not make it clear that the resilient material which enters into the construction of this wheel is placed immediately between the solid rubber tyre and the felloe of the rigid, or hub, member of the wheel, so that vibration is absorbed before it travels to the spokes. If I did not adequately convey that very necessary impression, let me hasten so to do at once, for I have always recognised this to be one of the salient factors of the Vieo wheel, and that which chiefly makes for its extraordinary durability and the up-keep saving rendered whenever it has been given a trial on a motor-car or lorry.

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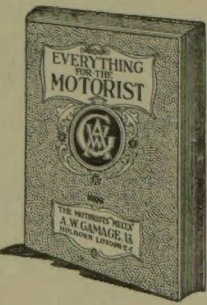
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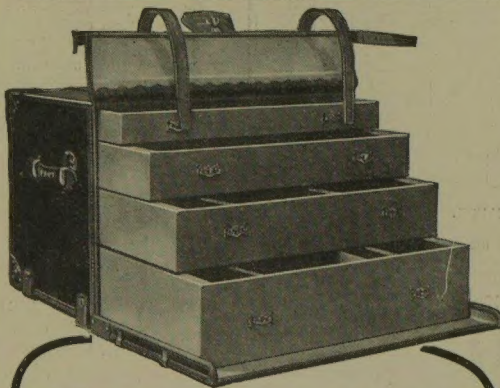
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## ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

THE sum of £2000 presented to the Bishop of Lincoln on his seventy-ninth birthday for church extension in Grimsby is to be given to the Building Fund of the new Church of St. Luke, which will serve a poor parish of ten thousand souls. It is expected that the cost of the chancel will be undertaken by old Cuddesdon men in memory of Dr. King's principalship of their college.

The Rev. F. S. Webster, Rector of All Souls', Langham Place, is to conduct a tent mission in the parish of Neasden during the last week in August. When a strong body of helpers has, by this effort, been inspired, it is intended to carry the tent further afield and hold weekly services for the crowds who frequent Dollis Hill. These services will be under the auspices of the Bishop of London's Evangelistic Council.

An English church is to be founded at Munich, the only European capital which does not possess a church of the Anglican order. A sum raised some years ago now amounts to £1500, but it cannot be touched by the English Church Council till the whole amount required for the church has been raised. It is estimated that £3000 will be required for this purpose. The growing number of English residents and visitors makes the need of such a church increasingly felt.

News has been received of the first visit of a Bishop to Kurama, on the borders of the Kalahari Desert. The Bishop of Bloemfontein confirmed a granddaughter of Mr. Moffatt. He had "a lift in a motor-car, but it stuck in the mud and was pulled out by sixteen donkeys. He covered forty miles in twenty-four hours in an ox-cart with a dozen oxen."

The late Dean Lefroy had the Irish gift of eloquence, and was very popular on public platforms. He was, in his ecclesiastical standpoint, a keen Protestant, and it was this which specially commended him to Liverpool Churchmen. In later years Dr. Lefroy rendered valuable aid in establishing churches for Anglican worship in several of the new Swiss resorts. It was his custom to spend the month of August every year at the Riffel Alp Hotel, above Zermatt, and by his own wish he was buried at the Riffel.

## CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

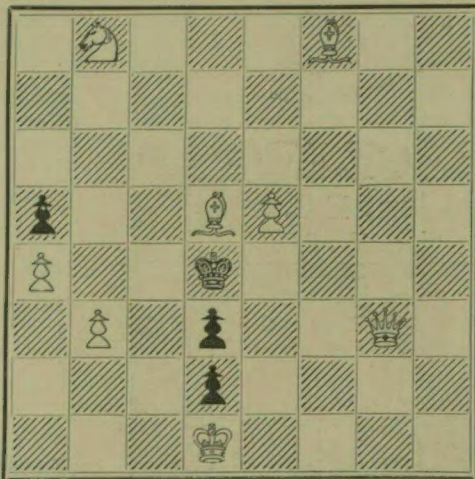
H. MAXWELL PRIDEAUX.—We are glad to find so staunch a supporter. Both diagrams to hand, the earlier one, of course, is destroyed.

J. KERBY (Norwich).—We are communicating with Dr. Mazel on the subject, but fear we cannot help him much.

THEODORE ROBERTS AND OTHERS.—Your approval of No. 3403 will be greatly appreciated by the composer.

PROBLEM No. 3406.—By G. STILLINGFLEET JOHNSON.  
Dedicated to Alain C. White.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3403.—By J. PALUZIE.

WHITE

1. Q to K 3rd
2. B to Q 4th (dis. ch)
3. Q or Kt mates.

BLACK

- K to Kt 6th
- K moves

If Black play 1. P to Kt 4th, 2. B to Q 4th; if 1. Kt to Q 3rd, 2. B to Q 2nd; if 1. Kt to B 4th, 2. Q takes Kt; if 1. P to B 4th, 2. B to B 6th; and if 1. B moves, then 2. B takes Kt, etc.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3398 received from C. A. M. (Penang) and F. R. Hanstein (Natal); of No. 3399 from Arun Singh (Calcutta); of No. 3401 from R. H. Couper (Malbana, U.S.A.), C. Field junior (Athol, Mass.), Henry A. Sells (Denver), Charles Willing (Philadelphia), and W. J. (Toronto); of No. 3402 from D. Millar (Penzance), J. B. Camara (Madeira), Mrs. Kelly (Lympstone), Charles Willing, C. Field junior, and W. J.; of No. 3403 from Captain J. A. Challice (Great Yarmouth), A. W. Hamilton-Gell (Exeter), Ernst Mauer (Berlin), R. C. Widdicombe (Dartmoor), G. W. Moir (East Sheen), L. Schlu (Vienna), and G. Harvey (Boulogne).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3404 received from G. W. Moir, T. Turner (Brixton), M. Folwell, T. E. Booth (Poplar), J. A. S. Hanbury (Birmingham), Joseph Willcock (Shrewsbury), Hereward, J. D. Tucker (Ilkley), Major Buckley (Inslow), Theodore Roberts (Blackpool), T. Roberts (Hackney), A. W. Hamilton-Gell (Exeter), G. Stillingfleet Johnson (Cobham), J. Santer (Paris), E. J. Winter-Wood, Charles Burnett, R. Worters (Canterbury), A. G. Beadell (Winchelsea), R. C. Widdicombe, J. F. G. Pietersen (Kingswinford), Loudon McAdam (Southsea), and G. W. Threder (Northampton).

## CHESS IN NEW ZEALAND.

The following game, played between Messrs. G. F. DODDS and R. J. BARNES, was awarded the first brilliancy prize in the New Zealand Chess Congress.

(Gioco Piano.)

WHITE (Mr. D.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Mr. D.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	13. Kt takes P	Q to Q 3rd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	14. B takes P	B to B 4th

A chance of saving, if not actually winning the game, is here afforded by Kt takes K B P. Black's attack with Queen and two Bishops would be very difficult to meet.

3. B to B 4th	B to B 4th	15. P to Q R 4th	K R to K sq
4. P to B 3rd	Kt to B 3rd	16. B to K 3rd	P to Q R 4th
5. P to Q 4th	P takes P	17. Q R to B sq	B to Kt 3rd
6. P takes P	B to Kt 5th (ch)	18. Q to Kt 3rd	Kt to Kt 4th
7. Kt to B 3rd	Kt takes K P	19. Kt to K 7th (ch)	B takes Kt
8. Castles	B takes K	20. B takes R	R takes B
9. P to Q 5th	B to B 3rd	21. B to B 5th	Q to B 5th

There are various possibilities here. B to Kt 5th retains the command of the King's square, which, while the Black King has not castled, is of some importance. If Kt to K 5th, White has an effective reply in Q to B 2nd.

10. P takes Kt	Kt P takes P	22. B takes Kt	Q takes B
11. Kt to Q 4th	Castles	23. P to B 3rd	B to Q 4th
12. R to K sq	P to Q 4th	24. Q to Kt 5th	P to Q B 3rd
		25. Q takes P	Q to Q 7th

An unaccountable blunder. B takes Kt, followed by P to Q 4th, should win.

White mates in three more moves.

The London and Brighton Company have just put on a new late train from Brighton to London. It will run on Wednesdays and Saturdays only, leaving the Central Station, Brighton, at 9.45 p.m., and reaching Victoria at 10.50 p.m., calling at East Croydon on the way. Worthing passengers will also be able to make use of this train by travelling to Brighton by the 9 p.m. Visitors desirous of dining at Brighton, or running down for a day by the sea, will find this new train particularly convenient.

## MARTYRS TO ECZEMA

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## "Antexema" always Cures.

The claims made for "Antexema" are equally true whether your eczema is dry, weeping, or scaly, and a cure is as certain if the affection has lasted for years as if you have only lately been attacked. The thousands of letters received prove that the real difficulty is to convince sufferers from eczema who have it badly that a cure is possible. They have tried, they say, one thing after another without getting a bit better, and now at last they imagine a cure is impossible. All such despairing sufferers may be assured that "Antexema" will act as an antidote to the eczema poison. The one message for them is "Try 'Antexema,'" and the result will prove beyond doubt that "Antexema" is one of the greatest triumphs of medical science. Others have taken this advice. On the strength of the assurance that "Antexema" would cure them, they made the experiment and tested "Antexema" practically. Immediate relief was gained, followed by complete and lasting cure.

Children seem to be peculiarly subject to eczema, and the suffering they endure is pitiful. A lady at Brighton, who signed herself "Grateful Mother," wrote as follows: "I am writing to inform you of the great cure 'Antexema' has worked for my little son, aged three years. He was a terrible sufferer from eczema from his birth, and he had been one mass of humours and wounds from head to foot, and though he was under treatment in many London and provincial hospitals and attended by several doctors, all failed. I had given up hope of ever seeing him well when I commenced using 'Antexema,' and with the finish of the first bottle I could see what great relief it afforded, and I persevered until he was completely cured." This letter is one of thousands, and is absolutely conclusive as to the merits of "Antexema."

"Antexema" is not a new preparation which is now for the first time offered to the public. "Time proves all things," and "Antexema" has been proved by a quarter of a century's trial. "Antexema" was discovered by a doctor, and is not a greasy ointment, but a creamy liquid, which is absorbed by the skin immediately it is applied, and it forms an invisible anti-septic artificial skin which keeps out dust, grit, and the germs of lockjaw and blood poisoning, and every other disease. Under the invisible skin which is thus formed the curative virtues of "Antexema" have free play, and the skin affection is thoroughly eradicated, not merely alleviated for the time. New skin is built up, and this healthy skin replaces that destroyed by skin illness. An "Antexema" cure is a thorough and permanent one. "Antexema" is supplied in glass bottles, so there is no danger of metallic poisoning.

towards a cure is to throw away greasy ointments that soil the clothing and stop up the pores of the skin. Next, remove any bandage with which you have covered the bad place. Having tried bandages and ointments you know they are worse than useless, and the sooner you stop using them the better. The direct road to complete cure is to get a bottle of "Antexema" and apply it immediately. The moment you do this you will experience a feeling of comfort and of ease such as

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## The First Step

towards a cure is to throw away greasy ointments that soil the clothing and stop up the pores of the skin. Next, remove any bandage with which you have covered the bad place. Having tried bandages and ointments you know they are worse than useless, and the sooner you stop using them the better. The direct road to complete cure is to get a bottle of "Antexema" and apply it immediately. The moment you do this you will experience a feeling of comfort and of ease such as

you have been a stranger to for months. "Antexema" is largely used by doctors in their private practice, and nurses find it invaluable as an application for chafing, irritation, and tenderness of the skin.

Every skin illness, including eczema, pimples, black-heads, bad legs, psoriasis, nettlerash, insect bites, shingles, and, in short, all skin complaints, are cured by "Antexema." It is most important to remember the danger of neglecting skin affections. Neglecting the trouble does not cure it, but gives it the opportunity of getting a stronger hold upon the system, and you thus render a cure a longer and more tedious process. Many who read this article may not at the present moment be suffering severely with their skin. To-day the trouble is so slight as to hardly seem worthy of notice. But that is how all skin troubles begin. Eczema starts merely with a rash, then little pimples follow, which come to a head; these break, and then the sufferer finds himself in a position of acute discomfort and suffering from a bad attack of eczema or some other trouble equally annoying. Other skin troubles start similarly, but if "Antexema" is applied the moment the rash makes its appearance all subsequent worry, annoyance, and disfigurement is avoided.

## Begin your Cure To-day.

It does not matter whether you are old or young, what is the part affected, how long you have suffered, or the cause or nature of your skin illness—"Antexema" will cure the skin trouble whatever it may be. Every skin complaint is conquered and eradicated by "Antexema." Use "Antexema" once and you will endorse what is said by others who have written to us, "Oh! if I had only known of this marvellous remedy before! How much misery I might have saved myself!"

It is easy to get "Antexema." Every Chemist, Pharmacist, and Store, including Boots, Taylor's, and all Cash Chemists, supply "Antexema" in regular shilling bottles, or direct post free in plain wrapper for 1s. 3d., including government stamp, from the Antexema Company, 83, Castle Road, London, N.V. Also obtainable everywhere in Canada, New Zealand, Australia, South Africa, India, and every British Dominion. With every bottle of "Antexema" is enclosed a useful little handbook on "Skin Troubles."

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CURES EVERY SKIN ILLNESS



"Antexema" quickly cures baby rashes.



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"Antexema" is in daily use by nurses for the cure of all skin troubles.

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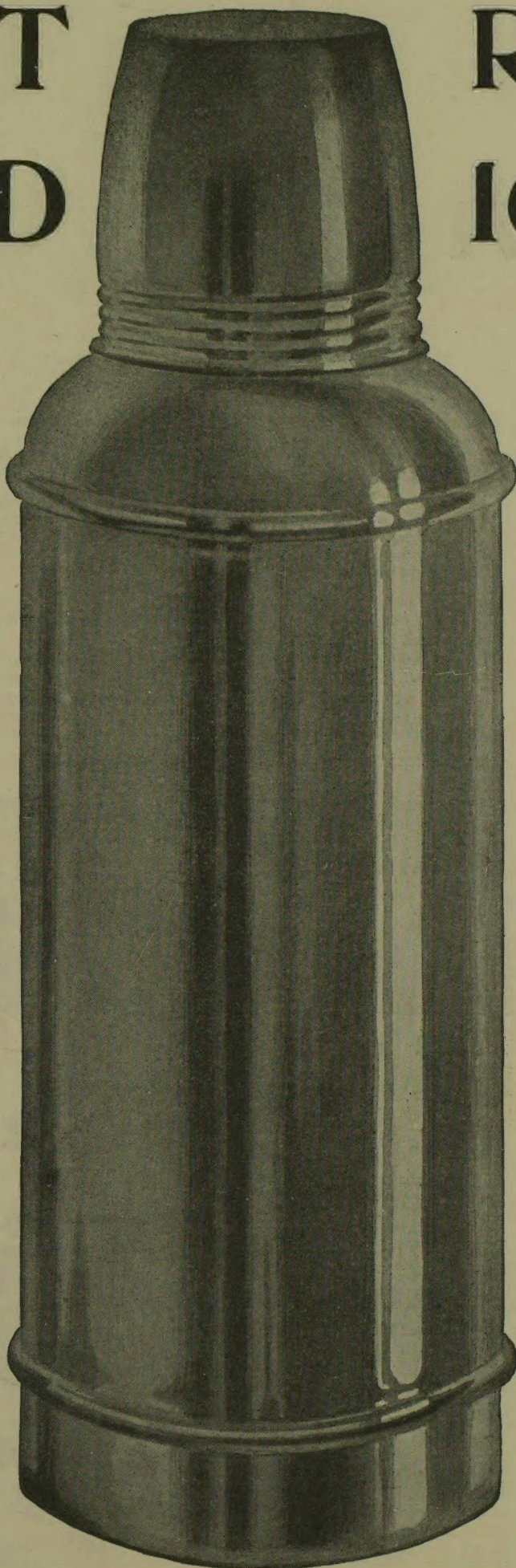
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## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will (dated Aug. 5, 1907) of HUGH, EARL OF ANNESLEY, of the Castle, Castlewella, Down, who died on Dec. 15, has been proved by his widow, Major Ronald A. Markham, and James H. M. Garrett, the value of the unsettled property being £75,093. The testator gives £18,000 in trust for each of his daughters, Lady Clare and Lady Constance Annesley; £11,000 in trust for his daughter Lady Mabel Sowerby; £500 to his wife; £100 a year to Valentia Annesley; £200 each to the executors; £100 each to his gardener, Thomas Ryan, and carpenter, R. McSpadden; and the residue to his son, the present Earl.

The will (dated Aug. 20, 1906) of CANON THE HON. ALAN BRODRICK, uncle of Viscount Middleton, Master of St. Cross Hospital, near Winchester, who died on May 6, is now proved, the value of the estate being £76,068, all of which he leaves to his children.

The will of MR. LEONARD FAWELL, of Mayfield, Kingswood Road, Shortlands, and Littleton-on-Sea, Kent, has been proved by his widow and sons, the value of the property amounting to £66,816. The testator gives the household effects and £1800 a year to his wife; an annuity of £40 to his sister Mary Ann Crabtree, and the residue to his two sons on their attaining thirty years of age.

The will and codicil of Miss MARY HOWARD, of 50, Weymouth Street, W.C., who died on June 18, have been proved, the value of the property amounting to £48,471. The testatrix gives £1000 to the Cancer Research Fund, £500 each to St. Peter's Home, Woking, the Surgical Aid Society, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel; £250 to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; £8000 to her uncle Captain Joseph Hyde Sparks and £2000 to his wife; £5000 to her aunt Esther Ann Clover; £1000 to her cousin Thomas Sparks Jackson, and £500 to his wife; £1000 to the Rev. Ernest Field and his wife; £500 each to William S. Jackson, William A. Lane, and Thomas Rawle; and the residue as to three-fourths to May Lyall Jackson, and one-fourth to Edith Mary Colebrooke.

The will of the REV. RICHARD BENSON STEWART, M.A., of Holmleigh, Woolton, Lancs, formerly Vicar of Hale, has been proved by his sons James Stewart and

Frank Stewart, the value of the property amounting to £104,086. He gives £700 per annum to each of his sons during the life of his wife, and £1000, the household effects, and the remainder of the income produced by the property to Mrs. Stewart. Subject thereto, £5000 is to be held in trust for each of his daughters, Emily Mary Thompson, Gertrude Ann Stewart, and Fanny Beatrice Smith, and the ultimate residue to his sons.

The will (dated Sept. 21, 1899) of Mr. SIMON CONYERS SCROPE, D.L., J.P., of Danby Hall, near Middleham, Yorks, has been proved by his brother, Henry Aloysius

Aspinal Carver, £2000; to his brother Charles William Carver, £500; and the residue in trust for his children.

The following important wills have been proved—

Mr. Henry Holbrey Hammond, Valparaiso House, Sefton Park, Liverpool	£48,681
Miss Isabella Catherine Church, Sussex Gardens, Hyde Park	£37,661
Mr. John Barlow, Rustenburg, Wilmslow	£33,441
Mrs. Mary Esther Smith, Southfield House, Watford	£31,753
Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Halstead Hargreaves, Knightley Grange, Staffordshire	£29,935
Hon. Rachel Fanny Ann Vansittart, Haywood House, Bromley Park	£25,124
Countess of Orford, Wolterton Park, Norwich	£7,439
Major-General Sir Alexander J. H. Elliott, 36, Ennismore Gardens	£9,503



Photo. Park.

STRIKERS COMPETE WITH THE STATE: "LA LABORIEUSE," A RIVAL POST OFFICE STARTED BY DISCHARGED POSTAL EMPLOYEES IN PARIS.

A number of the French postal employees, who were discharged in consequence of the late postal strikes in Paris, have started a rival post office for the distribution of letters and parcels. Some of these unofficial postmen are here seen starting out from their headquarters, over which is the legend, "La Laborieuse—Association Ouvrière." M. Millerand, the Minister of Public Works, recently reinstated many of the dismissed officials, a step which has been strongly criticised as over-lenient and injurious to discipline.

Scrope, the amount of the estate being £85,980. He gives his personal property to his brother, and settles on him all his real estate.

The will of MR. EDMUND DRINKWATER CARVER, of Ingarsby, Wimbledon, and 24, St. Mary Axe, is now proved, and the value of the estate sworn at £103,040. He gave to his wife £500, the contents of his residence, and the income from £20,000; to his brother, Walter

Recent reforms in the German Wine Laws will henceforth ensure the quality of vintages from that country. Every Hock and Moselle, for instance, must in future contain more than half its bulk of the vintage from which it takes its name: thus a Moselle must not be labelled "Berncastler" unless more than 50 per cent. of it comes from the Berncastler district. The result will be the mysterious disappearance of certain brands, with a corresponding increase in the popularity of those which can be relied on. A high place among the latter is occupied by Kupferberg's sparkling Berncastler, guaranteed by its makers to be the pure product of grapes grown in the famous vineyards of Berncastel-sur-Moselle.

Amateur photographers of to-day have a great advantage over their predecessors in the simplified methods which the latest improvements have introduced. The Brownie cameras supplied by Kodak, Ltd., make photography a delightfully simple amusement, both for children and "grown-ups." The chief charm of this method is that it removes the necessity for a dark-room, which has always been a stumbling-block to the beginner. This has been made possible by the invention of the Kodak Daylight Loading Spool and the Kodak Daylight Developing Tank. All particulars and prices of the eight Brownie Kodaks are given in "The Book of the Brownies," an illustrated brochure which may be obtained free from Kodak, Ltd., 57-61, Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.



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